FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER ON OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING

Address by Colombia's Ramirez

PA141246 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Report by Leonel Toro]

[Text] Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo said in Brasilia today that the OAS faces very serious problems and added that the mechanisms designed for the peaceful solution of controversies are not operating. The minister also said that the economic cooperation included in the OAS charter is essential for the Latin American peoples' welfare and prosperity, but that this beautiful ideal has not become a reality.

The minister spoke at the OAS special meeting currently being held at Brasilia. He said: The charter amendments included in the Buenos Aires protocol are aimed at strengthening friendship and cooperation principles so that our peoples can attain harmonious and dynamic economic development as an indispensable prerequisite for peace and security. Seventeen years after these purposes were expressed, the Latin American and Caribbean countries are experiencing one of the worst economic and financial crises in their history, which is marked by a dramatic reduction of their true gross national product [GNP]. The minister said that, according to the Economic Commission for Latin America [ECLA] studies, the region's GNP in 1983 was three percent lower than the one registered in 1982. Also, according to a report by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council [IA-ECOSO] permanent executive commission, this reduction is even greater, close to four percent.

According to ECLA, the area countries' total foreign debt, which was slightly higher than $40 billion in 1973, is almost $400 billion today. Our hemisphere has confirmed that it now transfers three percent of its products to developed countries. This transfer has signified a loss in capital of nearly $50 billion. This is an evident paradox, he said, when we reread the obligations signed during the 1960's, according to which industrial countries should transfer one percent of their GNP's to developing countries. We have altered this agreement and this also contradicts the real effort of 8 years of growth. In addition, we have dismissed the politcal effort of 25 years, he added.

Furthermore, the minister discussed the dark problem of international drug trafficking and said: Of lesser importance for discussion at this meeting is the struggle against drug trafficking, a stigma that currently represents a universal tragedy which we should help eliminate. The Colombian Government is fully aware that this problem has become a political factor that destabilizes democratic systems. For this reason, this government has stressed the need to carry out the action programs included in the Hipolito Uname [not further identified] agreement signed by the Andean countries, thus making this a priority struggle. The minister later added: We are happy to report at this meeting on the development of joint programs carried out with Colombia's active participation. In connection with this, we are currently implementing several cooperation agreements with bordering countries. These agreements are aimed at preventing, controlling, and checking the illegal use and trafficking of narcotics and psychotropic substances.

He also said: With satisfaction, we can now report positive results achieved through these programs aimed at eradicating this terrible crime, which caused the death of our late Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla this year while he was staunchly fighting this type of crime on behalf of the government. It is also important to note that the Quito Declaration, signed this year by the presidents of Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela, includes an accord to present drug trafficking to competent international organizations as a crime against mankind, with all the legal implications therein. The agreement provides for the creation of a world or regional fund to aid those developing countries affected by drug trafficking and to give them adequate instruments for this struggle.

These two topics, namely, restructuring of the OAS and Latin America's economic crisis, as well as the drug trafficking problem, were highlights of the minister's speech today at the OAS special meeting being held at Brasilia.

## Cartagena Ministers Want Dialogue

PY141316 Paris AFP in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, 13 Nov (AFP) -- The 11 most indebted Latin American countries, signatories of the Cartagena agreement in June 1984, today reaffirmed in Brasilia the need for a direct political dialogue with the governments of the industrialized nations to assess the consequences of their debt. The foreign ministers of the 11 countries of the Cartagena group, who held a meeting on the occasion of the 14th OAS General Assembly, decided to schedule their next consultation meeting for 7 and 8 February 1985 in the Dominican Republic. These 11 Latin American representatives met in Cartagena in June 1984 and in Mar del Plata in September 1984.

Speaking at the OAS General Assembly, the representatives of the 11 most indebted countries in Latin America stressed the need for a direct dialogue with the governments of the creditor countries. On opening the OAS General Assembly on 12 November, Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo stated that despite our efforts, we have not received from our creditors proposals that will allow us to fact these complex problems. So far, in the international field no adequate long-term solution has been adopted to face this problem, which is undermining the aspirations of our peoples, Figueiredo stated. The Brazilian president emphatically added: We demand greater responsibility in the field of international cooperation, outside and beyond limited or indefinite ideas.

The issue of Latin America's debt, which amounts to some $350 billion, was the main subject discussed at the informal meetings that preceded the OAS General Assembly. According to Dominican Foreign Minister Jose Vega Imbert, the participation of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was important, because it allowed the Cartagena group countries to express their objectives to the U.S. representative. According to the Dominican foreign minister, the next meeting to be held in the Dominican Republic will set, in concrete terms, the proposals that will permit the establishment of a direct dialogue between debtor and industrialized countries.

## Guatemala's Diaz Duran Speaks

PY141344 Paris AFP in Spanish 0058 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, 13 Nov (AFP) -- Guatemala today reasserted in Brasilia its support for the Contadora process and expressed its deep concern over the tensions that are posing a threat to peace in the region and undermining the strengthening of the democratic institutions and the socioeconomic development of the Central American countries. In a speech delivered to the 14th OAS General Assembly, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz Duran said that the work carried out by the Contadora Group -- Mexico, Venenzuela, Colombia, and Panama -- has effectively prevented an overall military confrontation in Central America. He added that Guatemala reasserts its gratitude to the European countries for the goodwill they have shown by supporting our efforts to overcome our problems and for their solidarity and support of the Contadora Group.

According to Diaz Duran, Guatemala has always upheld the principle of international rights in its relations with the other Central American countries, particularly those pertaining to nonintervention, self-determination of nations, and respect for the sovereignty and equal juridical status of nations.

Regarding the chapter on Guatemala included in the Inter-American Human Rights Commission annual report, Diaz Duran said that in a note addressed to the chairman of the commission, the Guatemalan Government categorically rejected this report because some of the statements included in it lack the objectivity that all reports on the human rights situation demand. He regretted that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission had declined an invitation to visit Guatemala, and he expressed his country's concern over the fact that the human rights issue is not always treated in a serious and objective manner.

Diaz Duran also noted that the development of a political process with mass participation by the people has had a positive effect in the substantial decrease of the political violence that has affected Guatemala for many years.

He also noted that the Guatemalan Government upholds its rights over the territory of Belize, and that, consequently, it neither recognizes the independence that was unilaterally granted by the United Kingdom nor its status as a state.

## Panama's Cardoze Views Canal

PY141446 Paris AFP in Spanish 0135 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, 13 Nov (AFP) -- Panama today urged the five Central American countries and those governments having interests in or ties to the area to arrive at an agreement to achieve peace in Central America.

In a speech delivered in Brasilia on the second day of the OAS General Assembly, Panamanian Foreign Minister Fernando Cordoze Fabrega said that the new Panamanian Government reasserts its support of the activities being carried out by the Contadora Group -- Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama -- with the objective of decreasing tensions in the region and of achieving peace in Central America. He added that if the Central American countries and those countries that have interests in the area do not have the will to achieve an agreement, Contadora will either be a mere word in international forums or just the name of a Panamanian island in the Pacific Ocean. He added that, therefore, Panama urges all the parties involved in the conflict to achieve an agreement in the belief that the achievement of peace in Central America is not the sole responsibility of the Contadora Group, but that of the five Central American governments and of those governments that either have interest in or ties to the area since they can and must make a substantial effort to decrease tensions in the area and strengthen peace in the region.

The Panamanian foreign minister also stated that his country hopes to achieve a just interpretation and strict fulfillment of the 1977 treaties signed with the United States to guarantee Panamanian sovereignty and Panamanian jurisdiction over the territory of the entire nation, to effectively uphold the neutrality of the canal, and proceed to the time until Panama is to receive control of the canal in keeping with the agreed terms in a gradual and harmonious manner. He added that U.S. Law No 96-70, which unilaterally establishes regulations to which the U.S. Government must comply with those obligations and commitments included in the treaties, is not in keeping with what has been agreed and in substantial issues is detrimental to Panama. After noting that the new Panamanian Government reasserts its will to maintain friendly relations and ties of cooperation with the United States in a politically mature manner, he urged the U.S. Government to replace Law No 96-70 by one that respects that which has been agreed by the two parties in the Panama Canal treaties, which were approved by the same Congress that approved the law we were denouncing.

## Ecuadoran Foreign Minister's Remarks

PY140301 Paris AFP in Spanish 0148 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, 13 Nov (AFP) -- Eduadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran today told the OAS General Assembly that it is incoherent to preach peace while new and more dangerous purchases of military materiel are being made, referring to the Central American conflict in general, and Nicaragua in particular. He said that the unbridled arms race, which is not in keeping with legitimate national defense needs, but an obvious reflection of pretensions of foreign powers, must be curbed.

Although Teran reiterated his government's support for the Contadora efforts, he stressed that these efforts must be firmly tied to a progress toward democracy in Central America. A progress toward true, not formal, democracy, he added. He stated his support for U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' proposal to struggle against terrorism, international subversion, whatever its shape, and drug trafficking, which in his opinion are crimes against the very existence of humanity.

As for the foreign debt, Teran reasserted the position of his nation, which is part of the Cartagena group, calling for political dialogue. There is no other way to resolve the problem of the foreign debt, especially the one with private international banks, other than to increase production and exports within the framework of straightforward international cooperation, he said.

## Address by Barbados Tull

FL142148 Bridgetown CANA in English 2126 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, Brazil, Nov 14, CANA -- Barbados Foreign Minister Louis Tull indicated today that the suggested revitalisation of the Organisation of American States (OAS) would not take place unless the newer member territories of the English-speaking Caribbean were accorded full respect.

In an address to the 14th General Assembly of the OAS, Tull said that from the moment in 1967 when the first English-speaking Caribbean state joined the organisation a fundamental change was put in train. He said: I am not convinced that the institution has yet fully adjusted, either functionally or physchologically, to the nature of the implications of that change. Talk about revitalisation is meaningless unless the institution is capable of displaying the sensitivity, the flexibility, and the vision which are needed to bring it in line with new realities. He continued: The fact is that nearly one-third of the present membership of the OAS consists of small, English-spaking nations whose racial composition, culture, history, and constitutional traditions are different from those of the older members of the organisation and we are not going to go away. We bring to the organisation new problems to cope with, but we also bring new talents, new ideas, a new vigour to add to the pool of ideas and talents which we must all together deploy so as to help build a new order of justice, development and peace, he added.

To revitalise the Spanish-speaking dominated organisation as an effective forum for dealing with pressuring hemispheric matters, Tull advocated giving the secretary general and his deputy political authority to mediate disputes. Tull said: We recognise the continued expansion of membership of the organisation has made it more representative of the creative diversity of the hemisphere. At the same time, we believe that there is still a great need for closer mutual understanding between member states of different cultures in order to strengthen the collaboration and solidarity of American states.

We therefore urge that efforts to revitalize the OAS should take account and, indeed, take advantage of this cultural diversity and the need for achieving closer mutual understanding with a view to the strengthening of hemispheric solidarity and the full realization of the purposees and principles of the charter.

On the political side, it would be no exaggeration to say that our organisation has seen itself marginalised in recent years, a mere spectator on the sidelines of too many developments that have threatened peace and stability in the region. The reasons are many, not all within the control of the organisation itself, the foreign minister said. That slide into observer status must be arrested. It will require political will, a rare commodity these days. In our view, one of the best ways to stop the slide would be for the member states to give the elected heads of the organisation, the secretary general and his deputy, the political authority to carry out, on our corporate behalf and with our full confidence, the role of first interlocutor, in inter-American conflicts and disputes, Tull added.

We have recently elected by acclamation as our secretary general one of the most distinguished of American diplomats, a man who has headed one of the world's most respected chanceries. Let us not fail to make a judicious use of his tremendous talents, Tull said in reference to Joao Clemente Baena Soares, former secretary general of Brazil's Foreign Ministry, who was elected OAS secretary general last March. Tull said: My delegation is most appreciative of the role which the organisation continues to play in the area of development assistance in our region, in spite of the perennial problem of limited economic resources. The track record of the OAS in this area is quite often envied by the larger and better endowed development assistance institutions.

Endorses McComie Candidacy

PY141555 Paris AFP in Spanish 0255 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, 13 Nov (AFP) -- Barbadian Minister of External Affairs Louis Tull stated here today that the political authority of both the secretary general and the assistant secretary general must be strengthened in order to bolster the OAS. Tull thus endorsed the candidacy of Valerie McComie (Barbados), who on 14 November will be reelected OAS assistant secretary general since Costa Rica's Fernando Berrocal decided to withdraw his candidacy.

Tull said that in recent times the OAS has gradually become merely an observer of situations that threaten peace and stability in the region. He said: We must prevent the OAS from acting as a simple observer. Tull also asked the OAS to better reflect the aspirations of the Caribbean countries, which make up a third of the OAS member states.

Tull concluded that in view of the financial difficulties the OAS has been experiencing, all OAS member states should agree to increase their dues and voluntary contributions.

McComie Reelected

PY142238 Paris AFP in Spanish 2041 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, 14 Nov (AFP) -- OAS Assistant Secretary General Valerie McComie from Barbados was reelected today by acclamation for another 5-year period.

Prior to McComie's reelection, Costa Rican Foreign Minsiter Carlos Jose Gutierrez withdrew the candidacy of his country's former minister of the presidency, Fernando Berrocal, so as to preserve hemispheric unity and contribute to the consensus necessary to strengthen the OAS. Gutierrez said that several delegations had held talks with him expressing their interest in keeping Val McComie as assistant secretary general. Gutierrez proposed that McComie be elected by acclamation and joined in it himself.

OAS General Assembly chairman, Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, conveyed his heartfelt gratitude to Gutierrez for what he described as a lofty gesture of the Costa Rican Government. He added that the withdrawal of the Costa Rican candidate facilitates the task of the assembly.

McComie Addresses Meeting

FL150150 Bridgetown CANA in English 2239 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, Brazil, Nov 14, CANA -- Newly-elected Assistant Secretary-General of the Organisation of American States (OAS) Barbadian Val McComie today said cultural and social programmes were needed to integrate Latin America and the Caribbean. Speaking shortly after his unanimous re-election at the 14th OAS General Assembly, McComie said these programmes could lead to better understanding among the peoples of the hemisphere and a cementing of the rich diversity of cultures that is our proud heritage.

McComie's re-election was made unanimous at the request of Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, who withdrew the candidature of McComie's sole opponent, Ambassador Fernando Berrocal Soto of Costa Rica.

I interpret the decision of the General Assembly as a re-affirmation of its recognition that the Organisation of American States must fully embrace the reality of the American family, and that it is your will that concrete and meaningful steps be taken to strengthen the bonds between the various members of the family, he said. He added: Although it is inscribed in the agenda as the election of the assistant secretary general, in my view it is not an election in the politically accepted meaning of the term. Instead it is a process by which the member governments of the organisation take into account the march of circumstances and the role which they see for their organisation. To me, this means, therefore, that there are no winners and no losers. If there must be a winner, then it is the OAS itself, he said. McComie said the resounding vote of confidence was a tribute to Barbados. McComie, who was first elected Assistant Secretary-General in 1979, has had a distinguished career in Barbados diplomatic service. In 1967 he negotiated Barbados entry into the OAS and the following year was appointed ambassador to the OAS. McComie has also served in the United Nations, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and as Barbados ambassador to the United States, Brazil, and Venezuela.

Bolivian, Chilean Ministers on Talks

PY141422 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia -- Bolivia has announced that it has always been and still is willing to hold direct negotiations with Chile, and if necessary with Peru, over its landlocked situation within the framework of the inter-American system, if the negotiations cover the territories described in the 1929 treaty. In a speech delivered at the 14th OAS General Assembly, Bolivian Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez Saavedra pointed out that the Bolivian right to discuss the problem of its landlocked situation in international meetings can no longer be questioned. He emphasized that this is the time to put the inter-American doctrine into practice in the case of the Bolivian landlocked situation.

Last Monday, Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle said during the OAS Assembly that his country is willing to conduct bilateral talks with Bolivia, but that it cannot allow the OAS or any other international organization to intervene in matters affecting Chilean sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Bolivian foreign minister said that his country's position regarding a free and sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean is compatible with the pertinent OAS resolutions. He added that his country has never resorted to threats or force to back up its rights and that it has always fulfilled the principle of the peaceful solution of controversies among states. Fernandez Saavedra recalled that the Bolivian Foreign Ministry held preparatory meetings with the Chilean Foreign Ministry, sponsored by Colombian President Belisario Betancur, until an unexpected incident made Chile suspend the dialogue.

Fernandez Saavedra went on to say that Bolivia has been and still is willing to hold direct negotiations with Chile, and if necessary with Peru, over its landlocked situation within the framework of the inter-American system on the basis of the procedural agreements reached in New York, provided the negotiations cover the territories described in the 1929 treaty. Therefore, he said, Bolivia is willing to accept the invitation made this week in Brasilia by the Colombian foreign minister to meet in January in Bogota. Fernandez Saavedra emphasized that he hopes the two countries will take the first steps toward this negotiation with decision and responsibility, and with a spirit of mutual respect.

Asked about this issue, Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle this afternoon told reporters in Brasilia that Chile has already agreed to the meeting proposed by the Colombian president in a letter it sent in December 1983. He added that the meeting in Bogota can be taken for granted unless there are reasons against it as a result of the OAS meeting or a later event, as happened during the last UN General Assembly when the Bolivian foreign minister's speech was considered unfriendly by the Chileans. Del Valle said that he is going to study the speech of his Bolivian counterpart carefully, a speech he believes is quite different from the one delivered at the UN General Assembly. He added that it is appropriate to reestablish relations with Bolivia. Before negotiations are established, said Del Valle, I have to conclude my activities at the OAS Assembly and then discuss it with the Chilean president.

## Honduran Foreign Secretary Speaks

PA141502 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Yesterday in Brasilia, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica charged that Nicaragua is not willing to stop its unbridled arms buildup and insisted that the Contadora Document must include a means of verification and control so as to guarantee peace in Central America. In a speech to the 14th OAS General Assembly, Paz Barnica said that Nicaragua has refused to permit on-site verification of its electoral process. In a long list of nations of the continent that recently held democratic elections, he pointedly omitted Nicaragua.

The Honduran foreign secretary noted that the danger of the Central American conflict has increased in recent weeks by the increase of U.S. pressures and military preparations in Nicaragua. Paz Barnica said that the modifications proposed by Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica to the Contadora Document had the objective of promoting what could be the final decisive phase of the negotiation process. He added that the modifications tend to make effective whatever commitments are established and to improve the means for implementation, verification, and control in the political and security fields. Paz Barnica said that in this way, the document will truly be operative and a means to solve the complex Central American crisis.

In another part of his speech, Paz Barnica called for the holding of a special assembly to modify Article 8 of the OAS Charter that prevents states that have pending territorial conflicts with member nations from joining the OAS. In its current form, Article 8 prevents the membership of Guyana and Belize, which have pending conflicts with Venezuela and Guatemala, respectively. Paz Barnica said that the elimination of this discriminatory element that has an unpleasant colonialist smell would strengthen the inter-American system.

Jamaica Wants Repeal of Article 8

FL142020 Bridgetown CANA in English 1807 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Brasilia, Nov 14 CANA -- Jamaica today called for the repeal of an article in the Organisation of American States (OAS) Charter which prohibits membership to countries whose territory is the subject of a claims dispute. The article has been used to keep out Guyana and Belize, which have long-standing territorial disputes with Venezuela and Guatemala, respectively.

Head of the Jamaica delegation, Minister Without Portfolio Oswald Harding, told the plenary session of the 14th General Assembly here that Article 8 of the Charter should be eliminated not only in keeping with its objective of universality, but to strengthen the solidarity and friendly cooperation of all regional states. Article 8 prohibits the OAS from taking any decision regarding membership of a political entity whose territory became subject to litigation or claim between an extracontinental country and one or more members of the organisation until the dispute has been ended by some peaceful procedure. Harding said: We cannot accept the arguments that consideration of Article should be contingent on the conclusion of the relevant bilateral negotiations. Harding said, on the contrary, Jamaica firmly believes that opposition to elimination of Article 8 can only serve to impede the amicable and conciliatory climate required for a peaceful and early resolution of the relevant territorial disputes.

Speech by Uruguay's Maeso

PY142235 Paris AFP in Spanish 2055 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso today stated in Brasilia that we, the indebted Latin American countries, wish to continue the policy of talks with the creditor countries. In his speech to the 14th OAS General Assembly, the Uruguayan foreign minister expressed his concern over the overall economic situation and the ever-increasing foreign debt of the Latin American countries.

Maeso also stated that his country recognized the OAS as being the appropriate forum to discuss the topics of mutual and priority interest in economic matters, and voiced Uruguay's support for the studies that are being conducted to eliminate drug trafficking. Maeso stated that the special situation that the institutions in my country have gone through is a result of the corrosive and destabilizing effects of terrorist subversion. Maeso added that if we wish to preserve and strengthen the democratic systems in the hemisphere we must not neglect the adoption of effective international cooperation procedures for the prevention and repression of terrorism.

In conclusion, Maeso said that his country is getting ready to hold general elections soon, elections that are surrounded by our traditional guarantees, as a culmination of the democratic reinstitutionalization process.

## Brazil's Saraiva on Debt Issue

PY150125 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro today ruled out that creditor countries may be invited to attend the next Caragena group meeting in order to force them into a political dialogue over the Latin American foreign debt. Talking to reporters, Saraiva Guerreiro said that debtor countries do not have to force anyone into a dialogue. He pointed out that industrialized countries are more clearly aware of the political and social implications of the debt and of the need to resume economic growth. The foreign minister also spoke about the meetings that the Contadora and Caragena groups are holding. He said that such meetings are being held in line with the interests of the OAS.

[Begin Saraiva recording] In my opinion, these meetings are in line with the interests of the OAS, because they are in agreement with the spirit of the OAS Charter and because they tend to attain the objectives that are specified in the charter. The OAS Charter advocates the peaceful settlement of controversies and the promotion of economic cooperation [word indistinct]. As for the methods to be used, the Charter states that members try to solve their differences through peaceful methods. [end recording]

## Address by Nicaragua's Astorga

PY150215 Paris AFP in Spanish 2228 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Today, before the OAS General Assembly, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga denounced that Nicaragua is about to be invaded by U.S. military troops. Astorga said that the United States has been preparing the world public in this regard and waiting for the appropriate moment and a political excuse to justify its intervention. According to Nicaraguan sources, Astorga traveled to Brasilia instead of Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, who remained in Managua due to the seriousness of the situation.

Astorga, who participated in the armed struggle against Anastasio Somoza's regime, stated: In defense of what is ours, and which we believe is alsy yours, we will struggle until death. Last September, the coordinator of the Sandinist junta and current president-elect of Nicaragua [Daniel Ortega] also stated that the United States would allegedly be ready for a invasion of Nicaragua as of 15 October.

Astorga asserted that the Reagan administration represents a threat to Nicaragua which has already sustained 4 years of aggression, a threat for a region where so many countries have been repeatedly attacked, a threat to Latin America and the Caribbean which has been exploited by this empire for centuries, and a threat to the world that badly needs peace. After denouncing the support that the United States grants the anti-Sandinist rebels, Astorga said that even under the current circumstances, Nicaragua continues to strive, as it always has, for an understanding with the United States through a frank, direct, and constructive dialogue so that reason may prevail over the brutal force of arms. Astorga emphatically stated that we want peace and not war; we want understanding with the United States but will never accept subjugation.

In response to the speech made by the U.S. secretary of state on 12 November, Astorga said that she agreed with Shultz when he condemned terrorism and asserted that whatever cause they may uphold, all terrorists have the same objective: to impose their will through force and intimidation. This is precisely what the United States, with its state terrorism, is doing with us. They want to impose their will through force and intimidation.

## Denounces U.S. Aggression

PA131629 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia -- Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga stated here today that the Government of National Reconstruction maintains its stand that the U.S. aggression against her country should be discussed at the UN Security Council. She stated this at a news conference held within the framework of the 14th OAS meeting.

Regarding the Contadora peace initiatives, Astorga noted that the United States claims to support Contadora but the truth is that it is the main factor for the destabilization of the Central American region. We have been victims of the U.S. terrorist action for several years through the financing of mercenary and counterrevolutionary bands, the Nicaraguan official noted.

Astroga said that the U.S. criticism of the Nicaraguan elections is not valid. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz launched a violent attack on the Nicaraguan elections won by the FSLN by a large majority. Deputy Foreign Minister Astorga said that it is interesting that the United States wants to judge everything and that it has such vast and diverse powers of intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries. She said that instead of criticizing the elections Shultz should refer to the policy of aggression Nicaragua is experiencing because of the United States. This aggression is not only limited to the financing of mercenary and counterrevolutionary bands but also involves an overall strategy at a political and economic level to destroy our revolution, she noted.

Astorga is representing Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto at the OAS meeting. D'Escoto has remained in Managua during the tense moments being experienced in Nicaragua due to the presence of a large number of U.S. troops in the area.

The Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister described Shultz' remarks on the elections as cynical. The elections consolidated the FSLN, which seized power following the ouster of Anastasio Somoza on 19 July 1979.

## Suriname's Udenhout Speaks

PY150216 Paris AFP in Spanish 2258 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, 14 Nov (AFP) -- The Government of Suriname believes that the industrialized nations, which are constantly creating more and more barriers for trade and raising interest rates to prohibitive levels, are to blame for the current economic crisis. In his speech to the 14th OAS General Assembly Surinamese Foreign Affairs Minister Wim Udenhout called for a revision of the Bretton Woods Accords (creating the IMF) and of the GATT. The Surinamese minister emphasized that the foreign debt problem is not one of the developing countries alone since the interests of creditor and debtor countries are bound together. Speaking about drug trafficking, one of the issues submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly, the representative of Suriname voiced his concern over the worsening of this scourge and pointed out the need to make efforts to put an end to it.

## Contadora Ministers Issue Communique

FL150258 Mexico City Notimex in Spanish 0205 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, 14 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The Contadora Group foreign ministers today warned that events in Central America increase the chances for a military conflict that would have major consequences for the entire region and would affect the international order.

The foreign ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, in a joint communique, expressed their anxiety about the current Central American situation, characterized by a new and dangerous increase in tensions. They reaffirmed their conviction that the route of dialogue and negotiation is the only way to genuine and lasting peace in the region. The Contadora Group joint communique emphasizes the importance of a clear expression of political will on the part of the states directly involved in the search for viable agreements, which would permit the establishment of a necessary framework of security. It adds that a constructive attitude on the part of governments with ties to and interests in the region is needed to achieve a quick culmination to the negotiating process.

The Contadora foreign ministers met separately last Monday as the OAS General Assembly was meeting. Later they held talks with the five Central American foreign ministers. A series of observations made by Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador regarding the Contadora proposal caused a stagnation in the peace process.

After the consultation process, the Contadora foreign ministers met again today and decided that some of the observations of the Central American countries make valuable contributions to the legal instrument and are being noted in the process of refining and clarifying the document, but they indicated that in their present state the observations could alter the balance of the revised version of the Contadora proposal.

Likewise, the foreign ministers believe the negotiations at a high political level need to be intensified so that a final text can be completed and the agreement can maintain the spirit of the Contadora proposal.

The Contadora Group foreign ministers said the consultations of the last 48 hours show the possibility of reaching a definite agreement, without these last-minute changes causing the reopening of the debate on already agreed upon and accepted compromises.

On other matters, the Governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Jamaica, Peru, the Dominican Republic, and Uruguay presented to the Organization of American States (OAS) assembly a proposed resolution which reiterates, in support of Contadora, that it is the responsibility of all the American states to resolve their conflicts exclusively by peaceful means, without using military force or other coercive measures; not to intervene directly or indirectly, regardless of the reason, in the internal and external matters of any nation; and to respect the right of each state to determine its political, economic, and cultural life. The revolution also stresses the right of all the peoples of the region to live in peace and security, free from all foreign intervention.

## SELA DEFENDS DECISION TO END TALKS WITH EEC

PA141229 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 2 Nov 84 p D 6

[Text] A communique issued by the permanent secretariat of SELA, which is headquartered in Caracas, has defended the decision of the SELA 10th Latin American Council in Caracas not to resume talks with the EEC because conditions for the talks are not adquate.

In the wake of press reports describing the SELA decision as "untimely and counterproductive," the SELA permanent secretariat noted that the communique was approved by the representatives of all 25 members during the 10th Latin American Council meeting that was held in Caracas from 15 to 26 October. The drafting of SELA's position statement on relations between Latin America and the EEC was included in the council's agenda as a topic of priority interest to the region.

Decision No 190 issued by the 10th Council coincides with the decision of the Latin American Group (GRULA) in Brussels to resume talks between the two regions when the possibility of making significant advances in the search for solutions to their relations becomes more certain. In 1982 Latin America broke off talks with the EEC in response to the EEC coercive measures against Argentina during the Malvina Islands crisis. A year later the aforementioned SELA Council said that Latin America was willing to resume talks, charging the GRULA in Brussels with the task of examining if the EEC was disposed to seek an effective resolution of the problems affecting the two regions. Based on contacts and suggestions made by EEC official Wilhelm Haferkamp, GRULA selected topics of interest to Latin America which would serve as the basis for the resumption of talks.

The GRULA agenda presented in March of this year primarily encompassed trade problems affecting Latin American exports to the EEC and the possibility of increasing economic and social cooperation between the two regions. Although the EEC officials said that they would only introduce some changes "in form," the revised EEC list, presented as a counterproposal to the GRULA agenda, contained substantial modifications that affected the initial proposal. In general, it dropped from the GRULA proposal all references to the adoption of measures to correct situations that are detrimental to the region. Consequently, it was decided that those conditions were not conducive to a dialogue with the EEC.

The SELA Permanent Secretariat recognizes that the EEC took positive steps to strengthen relations with certain countries by signing an agreement with the Andean Pact and attending a meeting of Central American and Contadora Group foreign ministers held recently in Costa Rica.

However, it noted that SELA continues to be concerned over a lack of sufficient EEC interest in seeking short-term progress in the event that the dialogue were to be resumed with the region as a whole. Hence, in its communique, SELA noted that the 10th Council had rejected the "increasing restrictions and protectionist measures" imposed by the EEC that affect Latin American exports, such as provisions for compensatory duties and antidumping measures.

The 10th Council also deplored the effects of the EEC's common agricultural policy on Latin America because that policy restricts the access of Latin American products to EEC countries and has distorting effects on third markets. The SELA decision reiterated the organization's hope that the upcoming incorporation of Spain and Portugal into the EEC will result in better conditions for economic relations between the two regions and urged the EEC to give Latin American products access to its markets by improving the generalized system of preferences.

## CAPUTO TO SIGN BEAGLE TREATY IN ROME, VISIT JAPAN

PY150141 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2350 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Nov (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo will travel to Rome on 28 November to sign the Beagle treaty at the Holy See, within the framework of the papal mediation, if the people vote favorably in the plebiscite scheduled for next Sunday, 25 November. Afterward, between 2 and 6 December, Caputo will visit both Morocco and (?Algeria), although, in this respect, there is no official program yet. Caputo will return to the European continent and then leave for Japan, a country which, as it was announced yesterday, he will visit between 9 and 13 December.

## ENTIRE ARMED FORCES SUPREME COUNCIL RESIGNS

PY141659 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1650 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Nov (TELAM) -- All members of the Armed Forces Supreme Council have resigned. This information was released at 1330 by Lieutenant Colonel Edgardo Semberoiz of the judge advocate, the organization's secretary.

## FIRST COBALT BAR PRODUCED AT CORDOBA PLANT

PY141154 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0102 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Nov (TELAM) -- Personnel of the Embalse Nuclear Plant in Cordoba Province today extracted the first cobalt bar produced in the country. The National Atomic Energy Commission tonight reported that the large-scale production of this radioactive mineral applicable in medicine and industries is thus dedicated in Latin America.

According to predictions at the Cordoba nuclear plant, annual production of cobalt -60 will amount to approximately 3 million curies, which will turn Argentina into one of the main manufacturers of radioisotopes in the world. This production will cover domestic consumption and exports and bring currency to the country.

## PENSIONERS TO RECEIVE 16-PERCENT INCREASE

PY141920 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 Nov 84 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- No emergency wage increases other than those already ordered by the government will be granted until next year but pensioners will receive a 16 percent increase this month, two percentage points higher than active workers, it was announced yesterday.

Following a meeting of the socio-economic cabinet to formulate wage and price policies for 1985, Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun told newmen if any wage adjustments were made necessary to compensate for higher living costs in the current quarter they would be paid in January. But Labour Minister Hugo Barrionuevo said pensions would be increased 16 percent in November and a special increase would be announced later this week for lower income bracket civil servants.

Replying to questions Grinspun said the issue of whether wage increases would be left to bargaining committees of labour unions and employers next year was a political decision which was being studied by the government. "We are already studying the question in the government and we'll bring it up in the framework of the socioeconomic contract, because as we've said we want to implement the bargaining committees next year and this is part of politics." he said.

Barrionuevo admitted the increase for pensioners was not realistic but financial problems prevented it from being higher. But it was the government's intention to eventually raise pensions to the levels of actual workers, the minister added. Last night the Social Security Secretariat announced the minimum pension for November had been increased to $a14,075 [pesos] and the maximum pension to $a123,714.

In Tucuman some 500 provincial policemen confined themselves to barracks in the police headquarters and refused to go out on duty after rejecting a wage offer personally made by Provincial Government Minister Jose Cuneo Vergez. It was the second time this year the Tucuman police took this action. The rail workers are scheduled to paralyze all railways for 24 hours as from midnight tonight -- their second 24-hour strike in less than a week. Light and power workers have announced a 48-hour walkout tomorrow and Thursday while teachers will strike on Thursday.

Law court personnel will stage two-hour stoppages today and Thursday while personnel of the Agriculture and Livestock Secretariat have announced they will walk out on a 48-hour strike next Monday. National Industrial Technology Institute (INTI) personnel will stage a 48-hour strike as from today while workers at the national tax board completed yesterday 26 days of six-and-a-half-hour stoppages per shift.

The personnel of the Labour Ministry staged a two-hour stoppage yesterday as an initial warning of possible future action. Some 12,000 workers in private health institutes in Buenos Aires Province began staging one-hour daily stoppages yesterday, and warehouse workers of the state-owned LADE airline at Ezeiza and the city airport called a surprise 48-hour strike. But in Salta local teachers ended a strike after accepting a provincial government wage proposal under protest and as an emergency solution.

BOMB DAMAGES SAN MARTIN CITY HALL; NO INJURIES

PY091805 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1019 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (DYN) -- A medium-power bomb caused considerable damage today to one of the entrance doors of the San Martin City Hall in Greater Buenos Aires, but there were no victims, the police reported. The bomb went off at 0320 in front of the entrance door on Uruguay Street, in downtown San Martin, 15 km northwest of Buenos Aires. The attack has not been claimed by any organization. The explosion broke glass panes and damaged the walls of the city hall and adjacent businesses.

The mayor of San Martin is a local leader of the Radical Civic Union [UCR], Roberto de Brassi.

This is the third time in the past 20 days that municipal buildings or vehicles of townships in Greater Buenos Aires have been attacked. In the first attack, the official vehicle of the Lomas de Zamora Mayor Eduardo Duhalde was destroyed; the second destroyed the vehicle of Moreno Mayor Hector Ibanez. Both these mayors are Justicialists.

UDP STUDIES REQUEST FOR SILES ZUAZO RESIGNATION

PY141800 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] government, is carefully studying the possibility of calling general elections and the request for the resignation of President Hernan Siles Zuazo. This statement was made by Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata, who when questioned by the press said:

[Begin recording] We are studying all the important current problems [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Questioned about some uneasiness in the country owing to the strike ordered by the Bolivian Labor Federation, the minister emphasized that tranquillity prevails throughout the country.

WORKERS OBSERVE COB GENERAL STRIKE ORDER

PY141844 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpt] According to reports released by the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], the general strike it has ordered is being carried out normally. The reports received by the COB indicate that the strike is being obeyed in a disciplined manner throughout the nation.

Radio Panamericana reporters have observed that the COB order is being obeyed gradually. This was observed in emergency services and the instructions to oil workers and the communications media. Long lines of vehicles have been seen at service stations in hopes of getting gasoline. There are reports that La Paz service stations will sell gasoline until they run out. They will then have to await supplies from the refineries. However, supplies have not been delivered and many service stations are closed. The same problem has occurred with the supply of bottle natural gas for cooking. The only emergency services working normally are the health centers, communications media, banks, and other organizations. The serious problem is the lack of fuel supplies to the oil sector. Public schools in the rural areas are working normally, but a decision in this regard will be made next Monday.

ARMY COMMANDER ACCUSED OF COUP PREPARATION

Union Leader Makes Charge

PY141435 Paris AFP in Spanish 2216 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] La Paz, 13 Nov (AFP) -- Bolivian Army Commander General Jose Olvis Arias was today accused, at the national meeting of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], of being involved in the preparation of a military coup against the democratic process. This charge was made by Guillermo Dalence, the leader of the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers [FSTMB], who stated that a plot is being prepared by the very group of military officers named to the high command by President Hernan Siles Zuazo. Dalence supported the immediate adoption of an indefinite general strike to answer the critical economic situation due to the executive branch's lack of initiatives to resolve the situation.

The protests against the government's economic policy began a week ago with several demonstrations and with a preventive 48-hour national strike that was staged on 9 and 10 November throughout the country. The workers' main demands are related to the shortage of goods, increased prices, and the drop in the purchasing power of their salaries. Dalence wants the COB to organize, through the unions, councils for popular defense to defend both the workers' economy and the process of freedoms, in view of

possible coup attempts. Gen Olvis Arias categorically denied that he is involved in any attempt to destablize the democratic process, and added that he is carrying out his activity within the legal framework.

General Denies Subversion Rumor

PY131818 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Army Commander General Jose Olvis Arias has told Panamericana that he is not aware of any subversive movement within the Armed Forces. He said that the small and large military units are performing their specific tasks in accordance with the Constitution. The Army commander added that the military units are carrying out development projects throughout the national territory. In reference to the political dialogue being sponsored by the Catholic Church to reach a national agreement, Olvis Arias said that the call for dialogue is an interesting initiative for the Bolivian people.

[Begin recording] I feel that the call made by the Catholic Church is very important and I hope that through dialogue the Bolivian people will unite for the benefit of the country. [end recording]

The Army commander also discussed the Luribay case, saying that this problem should be solved by the appropriate military court. In answer to the press, Olvis Arias said:

[Begin recording] The Luribay case is under the jurisdiction of the military court, and I do not know anything about it in the Army. [end recording]

General Jose Olvis Arias also said that there is complete tranquillity within the Armed Forces, thus discarding any subversive movement against the Democratic and Popular Unity government.

SILES ABDUCTION MASTERMIND ARRESTED IN BRAZIL

PY150135 Paris AFP in Spanish 2232 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Bolivian Colonel Rolando Saravia Ortiz, who in June this year masterminded and directed the kidnapping of Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo, was arrested on Tuesday, 13 November, in Corumba, Mato Grosso State, sources of the Brazilian Justice Ministry disclosed this afternoon. Saravia Ortiz was arrested by federal police agents during a routine checkup. The Bolivian officer had on him two Bolivian passports bearing different names. Colonel Saravia Ortiz, whose arrest was reported to the Bolivian Government, was taken today to Campo Grande, capital of the Mato Grosso State.

BUSINESSMEN'S GROUP CONDEMNS COMMUNIST PARTY

PY150130 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Through a public statement, the Bolivian Private Businessmen's Federation [CNEPB] has made a serious accusation against the Communist Party. The statement issued by the CNEPB is just another ingredient that adds to the uncertain atmosphere prevailing in the country, with a COB-sponsored strike and a political dialogue called by the church, a dialogue in which the opposition forces have radicalized their position. The essentials of the CNEPB document are: While the Catholic Church seeks to reconcile Bolivians, by seeking dialogue and tolerance, the Communists do not hesitate to take advantage of the opportunity to create an atmosphere propitious to fratricidal confrontations. When there is a glimpse of hope for a reaffirmation and renewal of the democratic process in Bolivia, the Communist Party consistently plots the way in which it will seize power to subjugate all Bolivians.

NEW MILITARY AEROSPACE ACCORD SIGNED WITH U.S.

PY091900 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Brazil and the United States will sign a new military agreement which will help consolidate the one signed during President Reagan's first term. The new agreement will cover aerospace matters. A delegation of Brazilian officers will travel to the United States this week, and it will include Brigadier Bertholino Joaquin Goncalves Netto, chief of the Air Force Joint Staff (Emaeer), and Brigadiers Roberto Rangel and Tercio Pacitti.

According to highly placed sources in Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia, the main objective of the agreement will be the development of an exchange program for the training of high-level personnel to promote the transfer of advanced technology. Under the agreement, Brazilian experts will be able to study at the Technology Institute at the U.S. Air Force, and U.S. experts will be able to attend Brazilian institutions. The agreement will allow Brazil to acquire advance airspace technology over the medium term, thus making it possible to implement Brazilian projects of strategic interest. After overcoming the difficulties in Brazilian-U.S. relations during the Carter administration, a protocol for cooperation in the area of rocket technology was signed early in the first Reagan term.

ARMS SOLD TO SAUDI ARABIA, EGYPT, IRAQ

PY102013 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1726 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Sao Paulo, 10 Nov (EFE) -- Jose Luis Ribeiro, president of the Ordnance Industry (IMBEL), has reported that Brazil sold armaments to Saudi Arabia valued at almost $1 billion. The negotiations that ended last week in Riyadh began last October when Saudi Arabian Defense Minister Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud visited several military factories in Sao Paulo.

The Cascavel tank, manufactured by the state company Engesa [Specialized Engineers, Inc], was one of the main armaments exported by Brazil to Saudi Arabia, and the few Osorio tanks sold were only for testing in the desert.

Colonel Ozires Silva, president of the Brazilian Aeronautics Comapny (Embraer), has reported that Egypt and Iraq have received the first units of the turbo airplane Tucano EMB-312 ordered by the air forces of these Arab countries. The 180 airplanes, worth $180 million, sold by Embraer will be officially presented to Egyptian officials on 15 November in Cairo. Embraer will then deliver 80 of the 120 Tucano EMB-312 purchased by the Iraqi Air Force for training. Colonel Silva also pointed out that the Tucano may sell well alsc in Great Britain in the open bidding of the Royal Air Force (RAF) for the purchase of 155 airplanes at an approximate cost of $1.3 million per unit.

PRC METALLURGICAL GROUP MEETS FIGUEIREDO

OW140805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Brasilia, November 13 (XINHUA) -- Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo received here today a Chinese delegation headed by Minister of Metallurgical Industry Li Dongye and had a cordial conversation with them. Li conveyed the greetings of Chinese President Li Xiannian, Premier Zhao Ziyang and General Secretary of the Communist Party of China Hu Yaobang to the president who thanked the Chinese leaders for their regards.

In the conversation, President Figueiredo stressed the significance of mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries. Earlier, Li signed a memorandum and a minutes of talks on cooperation in the iron and steel industry with Brazilian Minister of Industry and Commerce Murilo Badaro and Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals de Oliveira respectively. Before leaving here, Li told XINHUA that as developing countries, both China and Brazil are working hard to develop their economies. There are broad prospects for economic and technical cooperation between the two countries in the fields of iron and steel, and mines. He also expressed the belief that economic and technical cooperation between the two countries will be further developed. The delegation left here for Canada today at the end of a 10-day visit to Brazil.

URANIUM ENRICHMENT PROGRAM TO BEGIN FEB 1985

PY072345 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Nov 84 p 34

[Text] Brasilia -- The Brazilian Nuclear Corporation [Nuclebras] President Dario Gomez stated yesterday that the uranium enrichment process through the jet nozzle system, provided for in the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement, has been confirmed and the Resende [Rio de Janeiro] pilot plan will begin operating in February 1985, enriching uranium to 1 percent. This unit by the end of 1985 will have cost 700 million Deutsche Marks (nearly 609 billion cruzeiros) and Nuclebras' next objective will be the conclusion of the plant for production at the commercial level [usina de demonstracao comercial] by 1988 or 1989.

Dario Gomes stated that nuclear plants are the best solution for the supply of energy in the central-southern part of the country, because the hydroelectrical plants that are being built by the Sao Paulo Electric Powerplants, Inc (Tres Irmaso, Porto Primavera, Rosana, and Taquarucu) have an installed capacity of 3,260 megawatts but an energy supply capacity of only 2,282 megawatts, in case its load factor reaches 70 percent, and a nuclear plant such as that of Angra II, which can be concluded in 3 years, offers 1,000 megawatts. Gomes added that Eletrobras [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc.] must conduct a study, without emotions, on programming the power plants after 1989, because it would be appropriate to conclude the construction of Angra II, even at a cost higher than $1,800 per installed kilowatts, instead of concluding, for example, a dam like Rosana which will also be ready in 3 years, but which adds only 100 megawatts of firm energy to the system.

The president of Nuclebras has stated that the enrichment of uranium in Brazil is no longer a technical problem but a financial problem. And he gave an example: The Pocos de Caldas uranium concentrates plant (in Minas Gerais) is operating with only one third of its nominal capacity of 500 tons per year of U.S. 308 [not further identified], and Nuclebras has received an order for supply of 370 tons per year from 1985 to 1989 from a California electric company, but so far it could not give any answer due to the lack of drawing capital. Dario Gomes said that the 1984 Nuclebras asked for 36 billion cruzeiros for the Pocos de Caldas plant's operation capital, but Seplan [the Planning Secretariat] only authorized 20 billion cruzeiros. In order to operate at full power in 1985, and to comply with the U.S. order, 60 billion cruzeiros will be necessary. The kilogram of uranium concentrate in costing $60 on the international market and the contract will produce a profit of $22.2 million per year.

The California enterprise is also interested in purchasing the same quantity of Brazilian uranium concentrate as of 1990. According to the Nuclebras president, this contract could be taken up at that time by the Itataia project, located in Ceara State, which has a production capacity of up to 600 tons of uranium concentrate per year. Nuclebras is also studying a proposal to supply 150 tons per year of uranium concentrate to Turkey in a first 5-year period that would run from 1988 to 1993 and then for a 10-year period running from 1994 to 2003. The enterprise's objective, therefore, is not that of exporting uranium concentrate. Enriched uranium is the fuel element of the reactors and it costs at least 100 times more.

## POLICE DISPERSE SANTIAGO STUDENT DEMONSTRATION

PY141149 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0202 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 13 Nov (EFE) -- According to student federation sources, during the stoppage staged today by 85 percent of university students, the police detained 15 youths and injured 10 others.

Unofficial sources say the Carabineros used rubber bullets and tear gas grenades at the Catholic University's eastern campus, where many students expressed solidarity with the students of the University of Chile.

Herko Ljubetic, president of the Student Federation of the University of Chile [FECh], stated that Carabineros dispersed some demonstrations at the engineering school and at the schools of basic science and of medicine. Ljubetic stated that meetings were held in all schools of the University of Chile, and that in addition to students, representatives of the teaching staff and of the administrative personnel participated.

### Minister Comments on Incident

PY141327 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Education Minister Horacio Aranguiz has stated that there are no problems at any university, including the University of Chile. He noted that since the right of association is guaranteed, the Student Federation of Chile [FECh] "has absolutely no need for any recognition." Aranguiz made this statement in response to questions about a possible suspension of activities at this institutions of higher education.

[Begin Aranguiz recording] There are no problems. This is a fictitious problem. What is the problem? There is no problem. This will essentially be a political strike. However, if they want to engage in a political strike, they must face the consequences. We are under a state of siege, which has its own law. As is known, the students have exposed themselves to situations that they might later regret. Now, what is the problem? There is no problem. The right of association is guaranteed in Chile. It is not necessary for the university to recognize the FECh. There can be 3, 4, 10 or more student associatons. [end recording]

Aranguiz said the students have the right to join any student organization they wish. He said that unlike professionals, students are not required to form associations. Thus, there is no problem here. Aranguiz added that students must pause to think about their actions, because there are some people who are trying to drag them into extreme situations.

[Begin Aranguiz recording] The motive behind this possible stoppage is basically political in nature. There is nothing else. The young people should not let themselves be dragged into situations that they could later regret. I repeat, we are under a state of siege. The other day some students were taken to a police precinct. The university has never been off limits to the police; the security forces have entered the universities. The students should not expose themselves to this. The only thing I want to ask the students is to keep calm and to pause to think about the steps they are taking. Many irresponsible people are dragging others into undesirable situations. I want to ask the young people to think about this. I believe these are essentially political problems, which are often exaggerated artificially. [end recording]

It has also been reported that activities are completely normal in all universities.

OPPOSITION FORCES CALL FOR NEW NATIONAL PROTEST

PY141351 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0032 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 13 Nov (EVE) -- Opposition, political, and union groups, particularly from the left, have called for a new national protest against the military regime of General Augusto Pinochet on 27 and 28 November. The call was released today at the university meetings held on the occasion of the university students stoppage called by the Student Federation of the University of Chile, which is headed by Christian Democratic Herko Ljubetic.

The idea to call for a new national protest came from the Social Mobilization Command, which is made up of representatives of forces opposed to the government.

Given the state of siege situation affecting the country, and the restrictions imposed on all communications media, the call cannot be published on this occasion as on previous ones. The government has repeatedly threatened the organizers of these unauthorized protests and demonstrations with court action, and now, with the powers granted by the Constitution by virtue of the state of siege, the organizers can be subjected to administrative action as well as to court action.

SANTIAGO ARCHBISHOP SUPPORTS NATIONAL FAST DAY

PY142120 Paris AFP in Spanish 1932 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Santiago Archbishop Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno today called for all Catholics to take part in a day of fasting and prayer on 23 November. This action will be the church's answer to the critical situation the country is enduring and to the state of siege implemented by General Augusto Pinochet's government. This action, called for by the Catholic Church hierarchy, is without precedent in the 11 years of the military dictatorship and will take place four days before the new day of national protest which is being organized by political and labor union organizations of the opposition which seek to restore democracy.

In a dramatic pastoral letter read during a meeting attended by 1,500 priests and nuns in Santiago, Msgr Fresno stated that the future of Chile is at stake and this should concern every Chilean citizen. According to church authorities, Msgr Fresno's message was not disclosed through the media due to the government's ban, but its text will be read next Sunday in all the churches of this city, which is inhabited by 4 million persons.

The archbishop reiterated the church's rejection of subversive and repressive violence and said that he believes that the government has enough means to struggle against terrorism without the need to resort to a state of siege. Msgr Fresno added: I fear that the state of siege will represent a serious setback in the attempt to reach an understanding among Chileans and to bring peace to the country.

16 DYNAMITE ATTACKS HIT SANTIAGO, OTHER CITIES

PY141357 Paris AFP in Spanish 1314 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 14 Nov (AFP) -- A wave of 16 dynamite attacks in Santiago and six other Chilean cities last night left three people injured and heavy damage, the Carabineros reported today. Three pedestrians were injured by shrapnel from a bomb detonated near a street light in Rancagua, 85 km south of Santiago. Two more explosions damaged the window of the EL RANCAGUINO newspaper and a courthouse in Rancagua.

There were four explosions in Valparaiso and Vina del Mar, on the central Pacific coast, which damaged power and telephone lines. Two dynamite sticks were also placed in an auto spare parts store in Curico and at the Coronel power company in the southern part of Chile. In Concepcion, also in the southern region, the targets were two stores and an underground vault of the telephone company. In Santiago, the attacks hit two banks, a car, and an office of a women's organization headed by the wife of President Augusto Pinochet.

It has been noted that this wave of attacks is the first since the imposition of the state of siege on 6 November, when the military governemnt charged the center-left opposition with engaging in subversive plots.

POLICE RAID LA VICTORIA DISTRICT, DOZENS ARRESTED

PY151129 Paris AFP in Spanish 1113 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 15 Nov (AFP) -- Well-armed police forces today carried out a house-to-house raid in the low-income district of La Victoria on the outskirts of Santiago, arresting dozens of people, said sources of the Catholic Church. This action, similar to other operations carried out days ago in poor neighborhoods of the Chilean capital, began at 0600 and was still going on after 0800 local time, the sources said.

STUDENTS ENTER NETHERLANDS EMBASSY IN SANTIAGO

PY141452 Paris AFP in Spanish 2121 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 13 Nov (AFP) -- Six Chilean students today entered the Netherlands Embassy to seek the intervention of international organizations in resolving various conflicts affecting them, as tehy indicated in a communique. An embassy source called the students visitors. He said that Ambassador Patrick Rutgers received them and that they asked the ambassador to ask his country to intercede before international organizations to put pressure on the Chilean authorities.

Among other problems, the students demanded an explanation of the fate of the hundreds of missing persons who have been detained during the current military regime, and the reestablishment of democratic elections in student centers, according to their communique. The gourp entered the embassy peacefully at 1300 local time and 3 hours later were still inside the embassy, located in a residential neighborhood east of Santiago.

Leave Embassy

PY141557 Paris AFP in Spanish 1439 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The Hague, 14 Nov (AFP) -- The spokesman for the Netherlands Foreign Ministry has reported that the six young people who yesterday entered the Netherlands Embassy in Santiago left the diplomatic mission this afternoon. The official also reported that the Chilean police told embassy officials that the young people could leave the embassy with full guarantees.

CURFEW REDUCED BY 1 HOUR OVER WEEKENDS, HOLIDAYS

PY141752 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The curfew has been reduced by 1 hour over weekends and holidays, according to Edict No 30 issued by the emergency zone chief of the metropolitan region and San Antonio Province. Therefore, the curfew will be in force from 0100 to 0500 on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

SIX CARABINEROS PRECINCT ASSAILANTS DETAINED

PY131328 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Six extremists have been placed at the disposal of a military court after confessing to having attacked the 10th Carabineros Precinct and killed two Carabineros officers. At a press conference late yesterday afternoon, Carabineros Public Relations Chief Colonel Ernesto Cerda disclosed the names of the terrorists.

[Begin recording] The public is hereby informed that the Carabineros have, in connection with this attack, detained the following individuals: Cristian Alfonso Vargas Barahona, AKA Raul; Juan Ramon Diaz Olea, AKA Santos; Ruben Hernan Riquelme Retamal, AKA Pedro; Vladimir Emergido Mancilla Adasme; Dagoberto Arturo Lopez Rebolledo, AKA Dago; and Manuel Jesus Lorca Hermosilla. These terrorists, who have adequately identified and have freely and voluntarily confessed to their direct involvement in the attack, were today placed at the disposal of a military court. Since other terrorists took part in this crime, the Carabineros will continue their investigation. [end recording]

Col Cerda said he could not give information about the seizure of weapons, since the inquest is now fully under way. He noted that the Carabineros personnel arrested the six extremists as a result of good investigative work and not as a result of a dragnet operation. He said the Carabineros will not waver in their task of hunting for and arresting criminals, especially terrorists.

INTENDANT BANS ELECTION AT CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

PY141935 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1515 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Santiago Intendant (Governor) General Roberto Guillard today banned an election that was to be held at the Pontifical Catholic University for the student council. The ban was imposed in keeping with the state of siege that the military government of President Augusto Pinochet has decreed nationwide to fight subversive plots attributed to the opposition.

It has been noted that in three earlier university elections held last month in Santiago, Valparaiso, and Antofagasta, the winners were candidates supported by the opposition parties. The state of siege, which has been in force since 6 November, empowers the government to suspend or to restrict the right of the 11.4 million Chileans to information, to assembly, to hold elections, and to circulate.

PDC CANCELS ELECTIONS, EXTENDS VALDES' MANDATE

PY120100 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2019 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 10 Nov (EFE) -- The political committee of the Christian Democratic Party [PEC] today decided to suspend its internal elections slated for November and to indefinitely extend the mandate of its president, Gabriel Valdes. The measure was prompted by Chile's current situation as a result of the enforcement of the state of siege, which prevents the PDC from holding political meetings.

Three PDC members had submitted their candidacies for the elections that were scheduled to take place on 24 and 25 November. They are: current PDC President and former Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdes, former legislator Juan Hamilton, and Adolfo Zaldivar. Gabriel Valdes, whose mandate has been extended along with that of the members of his executive board, was elected by consensus in 1982 in a document signed by all the PDC leaders, who were living in Chile at that time.

## GOVERNMENT PROMULGATES FREEDOM OF PRESS LAW

PY101840 Paris AFP in Spanish 1328 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Text] Montevideo, 10 Nov (AFP) -- It was announced today that the military Government has promulgated the press law that was drawn up by the Commission for the Defence of Freedom of the Press and that was exhaustively studied by the executive branch and the State Council, which is the legislative organ that replaced the dissolved congressional chambers.

The law, which was subjected to some amendments, has 38 articles grouped in seven chapters which deal mainly with the freedom of press and of printing, the right to reply [derecho de respuesta], crimes and violations committed by the press and other media, and with various measures on legal protection and procedures for the press.

The promulgated law, which was enacted by the above-mentioned commission made up of outstanding jurists, was submitted to President Gregorio Alvarez in mid-1984.

## BLANCO PARTY DEMONSTRATORS DETAINED IN MONTEVIDEO

PY131254 Paris AFP in Spanish 1225 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Montevideo, 13 Nov (AFP) -- Thirty-three members of the traditional Blanco Party who were camping near the Monument of Liberty in the downtown Cagancha Square were detained early this morning by police and will be taken to court, and official communique reported.

The group, which set up several tents in the square, was expelled last week from the sidewalks of the building of the Supreme Court, which is currently studying the case of detained Blanco leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate.

It has been reported that the camp was dismantled without incident, but the police confiscated the tents, the cash raised during the demonstration, and other items.

### Detainees Released

PY131409 Paris AFP in Spanish 1356 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 13 Nov (AFP) -- Well-informed sources have revealed that the group of 33 Blanco Party militants who were detained by the police while they were camping at the foot of the downtown Statue of Liberty were released this morning.

## BRIEFS

RADIO SERVICE CONTROL -- The State Council has approved a draft bill creating an advisory program for policy, coordination, and control of radio and cable television services. This program will be executed by the National Communications Directorate. As a consequence, the defense minister will now control this service, which had been under the jurisdiction of the National Administration for Telecommunications [ANTEL] since July 1974. [Summary] [Montvideo EL DIA in Spanish 31 Oct 84 p 6 PY]

PRESIDENT REASSURES BUSINESSMEN, EXPLAINS GOALS

PA142341 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 7 Nov 84 pp 1 A, 11 A, 35 A

[By special correspondent Aurora Berdejo Arvizu]

[Excerpt] San Juan del Rio, Queretaro, 6 Nov -- President Miguel de la Madrid informed a group of private businessmen in this city that the Mexican Government is not looking for a state takeover of the economy but will not withdraw from strategic areas or adopt a neoliberal approach that would involve a total opening to foreign investment, thus jeopardizing Mexico'a control over Mexican business concerns. After listening to the spokesmen for the management sector, the chief executive said that, undoubtedly, the hard time we have experienced, which are not over yet, have imposed on us the need to be on the alert now and in the future. He called on all sectors to overcome the ideological mistrust, during which attempts have been made to divide Mexicans and to tilt the scale sharply toward a particular sector of our economy.

COMMERCE SECRETARY SAYS PRICE CONTROLS TO REMAIN

FL150214 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0035 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Government will continue to control the prices of basic products to defend the people's economy despite protests and noncompliance by the private sector. That warning was given here today by Secretary of Commerce and Industrial Development Hector Hernandez in an appearance before the Mexican Senate. The official assured the senators that there would not be a food shortage in Mexico because there are sufficient reserve and he said that in 1985 the country's inflation rate would drop to 35 percent.

Hernandez defended the role of the National Company for Basic Commodities (Conasupo) saying that the decentralized government company only attempts to regulate prices and not to replace private industry. He added that Conasupo only sells 15 to 20 percent of the total supply and that far from [words indistinct], the company will operate in the community to the extent that the public budget allows.

PEMEX DIRECTOR ON COUNTRY'S PETROLEUM POLICY

FL142116 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1842 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's petroleum sales which were used for the U.S. strategic petroleum reserve did not contribute to the current situation in the world petroleum market. PEMEX Director Mario Ramon Beteta made that statement in an interview with the Mexico City press. He added that if Mexico's decisions are the same as those of OPEC, it is because it is in Mexico's interest for them to be so. He said the United States has not pressured Mexico not to join OPEC and OPEC has not pressed Mexico to join. He stated that Mexico remains faithful to the principle of not selling more than 50 percent of its petroleum exports to any single country.

Beteta indicated that French technology had been purchased to store petroleum in salt caverns and that a large number of petrochemicals in which Mexico is deficient will continue to be imported.

He said the San Jose agreement is not a PEMEX internal matter, but rather part of Mexico's foreign policy. Finally, he stressed that despite constant price increases, gasoline in Mexico is cheaper than in most other countries of the world. He said PEMEX has not sold a single barrel of petroleum on the free market.

RPC COMMENTARY ON RESOLVING 'ECONOMIC CRISIS'

PA140255 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is evident to all Panamanians that we are suffering a severe economic crisis and that today we must not look back in recriminiation but hold fast to today's reality in order to improve our immediate future. President Nicolas Ardito Barletta must face today's dramatic situation with decision, civic courage, and patriotism, implementing heroic and drastic measures that demand our acceptance and a proportional sacrifice of all Panamanians according to our income.

We have to face this situation fully aware that either we accept the proper measures now or we will soon have to bear even bigger evils, such as have befallen other countries that, under similar circumstances, have been forced to declare a domestic and international moratorium, devalue their currencies, and dismiss large numbers of employees and workers in the public and private sectors. In order to avoid this, we all have to make up our minds to take cuts in our income rather than dismiss and cast into despair several thousand Panamanians, including ourselves. We repeat that these would be desperate measures of a patriotic nature, which we should support regardless of any political, ideological, racial, color, height, or other differences because these measures are being demanded by our homeland, whose interests should be foremost in our minds. For this reason, the only way open for us is to accept, with patriotic understanding, those measures implemented by the executive. These measures should be temporary, just as the critical situation that we now suffer.

CANAL COMMISSION DIRECTORS HOLD MEETING

PA091720 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] At a meeting today the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission reviewed the operation of the waterway 5 years after the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. In their first meeting for fiscal year 1985, the Panamanian members of the Board of Directors reasserted Panama's interests and said that they expect the United States to do its part in fulfilling the canal treaties. Regarding the increasing participation of Panamanians in the commission, it was noted that there has been a 7-percent increase from 1979 to date. This figure is expected to increase, and, to this end, Panama is training personnel at all levels.

A report on the study for the expansion of the Gaillard Cut, which is intended to modernize the canal and make it more efficient, was also introduced. It was agreed at the meeting that technical, financial, and environmental studies will be promoted, and both the World Bank and the IDB were asked to prepare the reference terms for the loan that will make this work possible.

For his part, Panamanian Foreign Minister Fernando Cardoze Fabrega, a member of the Panama Canal's Board of Directors, announced that Panama today asked the Board of Directors to conduct a binational study on the regulations and measures controlling the passage of dangerous material such as plutonium through the canal. He said that the United States must implement measures and provide guarantees that satisfy our country. Commenting on the use of the diplomatic pouch by commission employees, he said that Panama reiterates that these privileges are not based on the treaty, are outside the agreements reached, and hinder Panama's interests.

Finally, he said that he will travel to Brazil this weekend to participate in an OAS meeting and that the Contadora Group will use this occasion to review the observations made on the document. After this, a report will be submitted to the plenum.

## COSTA RICA

### MONGE FORBIDS REGISTRATION OF COMMUNIST PARTY

PA100317 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge said that the Supreme Electoral Tribunal's decision not to allow the Costa Rican Communist Party to register is based on the pronouncement by the Civil Registry's general directorate. It is clear that no political party that opposes the Constitution and the democratic system can register, he said. Just by calling itself a communist party, it is declaring that it does not agree with the existing order in our country, the president added. However, Monge said that it is difficult to refer to specific resolutions of an autonomous organization like the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

### ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER ON AREA PRESIDENTIAL SUMMIT

PA140409 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0025 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] San Jose, 13 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Acting Costa Rican Foreign Minister Jorge Urbina said today that a meeting of Central American presidents, as proposed by the Guatemalan foreign minister, would not solve the region's problems.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade had proposed a meeting of Central American presidents to analyze the differences among the countries of the area and find a peaceful solution to the conflict.

However, Urbina told the press that raising the rank of the negotiators would not help in solving the conflict and insisted that the most appropriate persons for such a meeting are the foreign ministers, because they have more information on the subject.

Urbina added that the success of a meeting of presidents could not be any greater than that of a meeting of foreign ministers in finding a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict.

### CIVIC GROUPS JOIN TO DEFEND DEMOCRACY, FREEDOM

PA131733 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 28 Oct 84 p 27 A

[Advertisement by the Integrated Civic Organizations, signed by Vilma Aguero de Cruz: "Why Have We Joined?"]

[Text] Because we firmly believe in the need to strengthen the civic, ethic, and philosophical values that distinguish Costa Rica among the concert of civilized nations;

Because we have assumed with patriotic responsibility, our duty of contributing to the preservation of our democratic and free government, and of repudiating with all our might, any form of totalitarism or repression;

Because we are concerned over the use of violence as a means for achieving political, economic or social objectives, since violence is the fastest road to anarchy, and consequently to chaos;

Because we do not want to see Costa Rica immersed in the East-West confrontation that today bleeds the Central American isthmus and threatens to spread to the entire region;

Because we would not be good Costa Ricans if we allowed antipatriotic interests of any kind to prevent us from being united in the common task of preserving our social peace and of day by day increasing Costa Rica's well-deserved image as a free, independent, and sovereign country;

Because we are concerned over the possibility that the image of our parliamentary system might experience a rapid deterioration, which if not controlled in time through an adequate adjustment of its structures and human quality, might lead citizens to lose faith in the government branch that so far has represented the people;

Because we are also concerned over the possibility that the government branches and institutions might be corroded to their foundations by vice and corruption, which naturally, this could result in the loss of confidence, not only in those in whom the people have entrusted the responsibility to conduct the country's destiny, but, and this could be even more serious, in the nation's institutional life;

Because we are aware that the political, economic, educational, and social structures require urgent and effective reforms in order to conform to the current reality; also, because we are troubled to see the official and congressional lack of interest in these areas;

Because we cannot conceive that, under the current circumstances entailing high risks for Costa Rica, and when even the stability of our institutional, democratic, and pluralistic system is at stake, there should be Costa Ricans who should try to misuse the funds of government institutions, and at the expense of the sacrifice of their own compatriots;

Because we understand and accept our obligation of standing as zealous guardians of the government's actions, as well as of the actions of all the institutions conforming the political, economic, and social structures of our homeland;

Because, by the same token, we demand our right to judge, evaluate, and criticize any decision that might hinder the state of law on which we are based;

Because we are willing to become a serious group to study and analyze our national problems, to summon the corresponding authorities to inform the country of how they plan to solve them, and to assume an active and dynamic role in proposing and implementing adequate measures;

Finally, because we are concerned over the suicidal passivity and indifference of a sector of Costa Rica's truly democratic citizens, who do not seem to have noticed yet the risks we are all running, and have not realized what their duty toward themselves and their homeland should be;

For all these reasons, we have united under one flag: Costa Rica's!

Therefore...we will be vigilant...we will protest...we will ork!

Integrated Civic Organizations
"United for Homeland and Freedom"
"Alert" Group [Grupo Alerta]
"Untarnished Homeland" Group [Grupo "Patria Sin Lodo"]
Association for Law, Justice, and Peace [Asociacion por el Derecho, la Justicia y la Paz]
Costa Rican Institute of the Business Sector (Incosem)
"Popular Action Union" Group [Grupo "Union de Accion Popular"]
"Patriotic Union" Group [Grupo "Union Patriotica"]
"Costa Rican Democratic Youth" Group [Grupo "Juventud Democratica Costarricense"]
Civic Group of Cartago [Agrupacion Civica Cartaginesa]
Civic Christian Progressive Movement (Procicris)
[Movimiento Progresista Civico Cristiano]

## LIBERTAD EDITORIAL CRITICIZES IMF IMPOSITIONS

PA111912 San Jose LIBERTAD in Spanish 2-8 Nov 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Dollar Dictatorship"]

[Text] In the report on the current situation and national economic perspectives published by Planning Minister Villasuso to analyze the drop in the purchasing power of the colon (that is, the drop in real salaries and wages, and consequently, the increased misery of our people), Villasuso said that the government is prepared to achieve the gradual recovery of that drop through salary increases.

The statement by Minister Villasuso stirred hopes among those living off fixed incomes, the majority of people, and caused distrust among those who know that the IMF and the United States demand the progressive and rapid devaluation of the colon, consequently a drop in the purchasing power of our working people.

President Monge announced that he will send a categorical letter to the IMF not only rejecting its demand to reduce the annual expenses of the public sector, which would be harmful to the national economy, as well as the health, education, and services sectors, but also its demand for a new colon devaluation. President Monge and Minister Villasuso might have had good intentions, but the fact is that the letter was not sent and that the purchasing power did not increase. On the contrary, it dropped even more. By imposing the payment of 48 colones per dollar instead of 45 colones, the IMF is raising the price of the U.S. currency 3 colones for each 45; that is, 6 colones for each 90 colones. That is over 6 percent. This will not increase prices 6 percent as it would logically appear, but much more because we all know that these processes trigger speculative actions. The dollar will be sold on the street to speculators at perhaps 53 or 55 colones or more, and consumer prices will rise shockingly. Purchasing power will take a downward plunge awaiting the IMF's demand for a new devaluation and a new drop in purchasing power. In Costa Rica, as in all capitalist countries, the "funneling law" rules in this matter. The consequences are paid by the poorer families. The poor become poorer, and the rich become richer.

The IMF is right when it affirms that the devaluation is the result of inflation, but our people are not to blame for the inflation. The inflation began as a result of the exaggerated increase in the issuance of dollars by the United States, and the artificial price hike decreed by the transnationals. Whenever there are too many dollars on the market, the demand for articles increases along with the prices. If the large producers of merchandise increase their prices either by decree or for their own convenience, then the prices soar sky-high provoking, as it has already provoked, acute inflation.

However, the inflationary process resulting from such maneuvers increases the prices of imported goods and forces the Costa Rican Government to increase its spending (public expenses) to keep the economy from taking a disastrous plunge. Because the government lacks the means it also resorts to increasing circulating capital, that is, issuing worthless currency, and increasing taxes, which the government says will increase by 18 billion colones per year. Thus, the national inflation joins international inflation. However, the latter is not to blame. The policy of the IMF consists of not stopping the inflationary process provoked by the United States, but trying to force the Third World nations to meet it by eating less or not eating at all. As in a famous story, the IMF intends to teach the donkey not to eat food.

In order to understand the reason why and the injustice of the devaluation imposed on us by the IMF, we must consider the fact that inflation is a phenomenon provoked by imperialist capital, which reduces the actual purchasing power of the currency.

When this phenomenon appears acutely; that is, when the value of the dollar and also of other currencies does not correspond to the prices of merchandise (taking into account the fact that the Central American Common Market imposed a model of imports substitution on us which forces our producers to import more raw material), instead of devaluating the dollar continues to rise and the IMF demands the devaluation of the colon and other currencies of the dependent underdeveloped countries for the absurd and unfair purpose of unloading the crisis on the shoulders of our countries.

The devaluation then becomes an official decision; that is, an external imposition to respond to inflation. Technically, the devaluation is the reduction of the gold content in our currency. However, since Bretton Woods imposed the dollar as our monetary basis instead of gold, then the devaluation is a reduction in the dollar content of our currency. In other words, the devaluation is a drop in the exchange rate, which means a situation more and more unfavorable for Costa Rica and, likewise, more and more favorable for the United States with regard to the dollar-colon ratio.

According to "the funneling law," the exporting oligarchy will receive more colones, thousands of millions, and will become wealthier. Importers will have to pay more colones. Therefore, prices will rise in order not only not to lose, but to take advantage of the opportunity to increase profits. In turn, the government will reduce costs because the IMF so demanded, thus causing a decrease in medical services, education, community work and so forth.

The IMF has won another set against our submissive rulers. Our oligarchy will become wealthier. Foreign capital will take more wealth from us. Our people will die of hunger.

## JOINT PEMEX-RECOPE DRILLING OPERATIONS TO CEASE

FL121612 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1925 GMT 10 Nov 84

[Excerpt] San Jose, 10 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Vice Minister of Industry, Energy, and Mines Jorge Araya has reported that joint oil well drilling operations being carried out by Mexico Petroleum (PEMEX) and Costa Rican Refineries (Recope) will stop on 23 November. He said that in early 1982 the Pemex-Recope project provided for drilling two wells: San Jose I and San Jose II, the first to a depth of 6,000 meters and the second to 4,500 meters. San Jose I was to have been completed in 290 days; nevertheless, because of varied problems, drilling operations have gone on for 900 days and the well is barely 4,890 meters deep, and costs have increased by 200 percent.

# EL SALVADOR

## FMLN-FDR LEADERS VIEW NEXT TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT

PA142213 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] We are not imposing preconditions for holding talks with President Jose Napoleon Duarte, said Ruben Zamora, vice president of the FDR. In an interview granted to Radio Sandino's "The Extra Newscast", Zamora said: We talk with an open agenda because we think this is the best way to advance in the search for peace in Central America. Zamora also commented on the FMLN-FDR decision to participate in a second round of talks with Christian Democratic President Duarte.

[Begin Zamora recording] We do not know if Duarte has changed his mind; we have not. We are standing by the agreement reached in La Palma that a new meeting would be held during the second half of November. We are working with an eye to that meeting and we are willing to attend it. If the military actions make the Salvadoran Government change its mind, that is their problem. We did not agree on a cease-fire in La Palma, so the war will continue.

In fact, the period of, shall we call it, nonmilitary mobilization in Chalatenango, which the government itself had offered, was not yet over, when they began mobilizing their units that same Tuesday to launch an offensive against our front. They launched an offensive and obtained the results one obtains when one attacks, so they should not cry now. [end recording]

For his part, Oscar Acevedo, member of the FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic Commission, has announced that the second round of talks will be held during the second half of November. He discussed the major points to be covered in the talks with Duarte.

[Begin Acevedo recording] The basic point is that these talks should be a first step toward a negotiated political solution that responds to the Salvadoran people's needs, views, and demands, and reflects their demands. That is the basic element we initially stated and have been stating since (?1981).

Now, the points we would take to the negotiating table in a second round of talks would be points of our own, which we would have to develop. First of all, we would have to analyze jointly the roots and nature of the conflict. We have engaged in war because the country's economic and social situation is extremely unjust and conflictive. Secondly, we must discuss means and mechanisms, some of which have already been suggested, for materializing certain basic elements that will make this conflict more humane. Thirdly, basic mechanisms must be created to help materialize some of the aspects suggested to achieve a negotiated political solution. Those three basic elements might be viewed; in fact, they are already being viewed as the elements of a second round of talks. [end recording]

NEW RIGHTIST POLITICAL PARTY BEING ORGANIZED

PA141907 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 12 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The formation of a new party, the National Independent Union of Authentic Democrats, Unidad, has been announced to the public by a member of the party. He said that the party will be rightist and that it will not take orders from Venezuela or Cuba, because its main cells are in El Salvador.

"We are sure that we will be an alternative in the political process and our slogan will be: dignity, work and freedom," he said.

Another party member said that he had been a member of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA. Referring to the Christian Democratic Party, he called it the Christian Disgrace Party.

He said that Unidad is a rightist party that does not have a leadership like the other parties. The other parties have good organizers, but when it comes to candidates, they just do not have a candidate with political leadership. He explained that most of the party's members are former members of the Salvadoran Popular Party, PPS; the Salvadoran Authentic Independent Party, PAISA; the National Conciliation Party, PCN; ARENA, the Christian Democratic Party, PDC; the United Independent Democratic Front, FUDI, and others.

He added that they have been holding meetings in different parts of the country. He said that Unidad's national directorate will have 14 members and their 14 alternates. He explained that the party's bylaws and government plan is now being drafted. He said that all party members have to cooperate economically for the party's activities and that the party directors cannot run for government posts.

Regarding the aid El Salvador is receiving, he said that aid should be given to private enterprise so that it can create new jobs and also, if desired, to the government.

He said that foreign trade should be based on free enterprise and that the Coffee Institute, Incafe, should be abolished. Finally, he said that they expect to gather 5,000 signatures in 15 days.

PPS TO PARTICIPATE IN LOS ANGELES DEBATE

PA140350 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Nov 84

["Press communique" from the Popular Salvadoran Party [PPS] in San Salvador; read by PPS member Eliseo Rovira Vesco -- live]

[Text] The Popular Salvadoran Party, PPS, decided yesterday to attend the debate which will be held in Los Angeles tomorrow, 14 November, and Thursday, 15 November. The PPS was invited some weeks ago; the party accepted and we reserved the right to confirm, based on circumstances and developments. After the meeting in La Palma, it was believed that our presence was not necessary because it was expected that the meeting would prove fruitful and the news media would fully report on the results.

Given that the true results of the meeting in La Palma are not the ones cited in the reports, we harbor certain doubts about these results, because the information about what took place is known only by a few people and government officials. The party has analyzed the situation and has came to the conclusion that no representative of the nongovernment sector has agreed to participate, thus leaving only representatives of the current Salvadoran Government and of the guerrilla groups to participate. Therefore no representative of the nonleftist sector of the Salvadoran citizenry, which represents the majority of the Salvadoran people, will participate in the debate.

The PPS has decided that Francisco Quinonez Avila, secretary general of the party, will attend the debate under the following specific conditions:

1. Mr Francisco Quinonez Acila will attend the debate independent of the official delegation.
2. He will have no commitment with the officials representing the government and he will be free to state the party's opinion about the conflict, even if this opposes the government officials' opinion.
3. The party's secretary general will attend the debate as a moderate observer, according to the philosophy of the PPS, which is center rightist.
4. The party's secretary general will defend the Salvadoran production sector's current situation due to government laws and other norms.
5. We reserve the party's right to discuss with the U.S. people our viewpoint about the current Salvadoran situation, including our opinion about the results of the Carter administration's interference in our economic policies.

COPREFA REPORTS RESULTS OF GUERRILLA AMBUSH

PA092308 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2130 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa] on 8 November in San Salvador]

[Text] Innocent victims of an FMLN ambush. One civilian killed and several wounded and injured yesterday as a result of an ambush set up by the FMLN terrorists. The ambush took place along the coastal highway, near La Cruzadilla de San Juan, Jiquilisco Municipality, Usulutan Department.

The victims were traveling in a bus that covers the San Salvador-Usulutan route, which ran into an ambush that was meant for the Army armored vehicle they had passed a few minutes before. The bus driver, who was shot in the throat, died instantly. Other passengers were wounded. The bus ran out of control when the driver was killed and turned over next to the highway. Many of the passengers were injured. The guerrillas escaped after a brief shootout with the troops, which arrived a few minutes later.

Another report says that three guerrillas were killed and several wounded yesterday in an ambush set up by units of the Ponce Battalion of the 3d Infantry Brigade. The ambush took place in El Congo, Concepcion Batres municipality, Usulutan Department. The Ponce Battalion also seized an M-16 rifle from the guerrillas in this action.

In Chalatenango Department, another guerrilla was killed during a clash with units of the 4th Infantry Brigade, near the town of San Fernando. The 4th Infantry Brigade units seized one M-16 rifle from the guerrillas. An M-16 rifle with bullet clips and cartridges was found by the Army in Cerro Zacarias, San Fernando municipality, Chalatenango Department.

FMLN CONDEMNS REAGAN CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY

PA092300 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The only thing Ronald Reagan is offering the Central American peoples is a demented policy of war and aggression. Representatives of Ronald Reagan's warmongering government are creating an uproar to try to justify a further intensification of the dirty war against the Sandinist people's revolution. They justify this by making charges about an alleged shipment of MIG-21 planes from the USSR to Nicaragua. Recent events confirm Ronald Reagan's commitment to a warmongering policy in the Central American region.

Yesterday, we learned that the Nicaraguan revolutionary government had denounced the presence of a U.S. Navy frigate just 20 km off Nicaragua's coasts. At the same time, Yankee Air Force reconnaissance planes have also flown over ports on Nicaragua's coast, violating that brother nation's national sovereignty. For 15 days, U.S. ships and planes have been conducting air and naval maneuvers off Nicaragua's coasts. U.S. warships have launched piranha-type speedboats from which counter-revolutionaries have attacked those ports in recent days.

In addition, the Nicaraguan Government has voiced its concern over reports from the Pentagon and the State Department stating that the U.S. Army 82d Airborne Division is ready to conduct combat missions in the Central American area. To these reports, we must add the provoking presence of an SR-71 spy plane, or Blackbird, which recently flew at a low altitude over Managua and other Nicaraguan cities. This is the U.S. foreign policy that the most reactionary and warmongering sectors in the Central American region have praised so highly, a policy of permanent aggression against our peoples.

Yesterday, the U.S. newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST published a secret document detailing how the Reagan administration boycotted the Contadora Group's efforts or peace bids. THE WASHINGTON POST published a document drafted by the National Security Council detailing U.S. plans to disseminate throughout the world the charge that the Nicaraguan elections were a farce staged by the FSLN.

It was as a result of U.S. pressure that the other Central American countries, which are puppets moved according to Yankee design, obstructed and practically bogged down the Contadora Group's efforts.

That is Reagan's policy in Central America: Direct aggression and boycotts of any peace effort. That is the policy supported by the Salvadoran reactionaries and puppets.

That is the policy supported by the Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA] and its death squads; the association of exploiters, the National Association of Private Enterprise [ANEP]; and Duarte himself, all of whom have even applauded the idea of a direct intervention by U.S. combat troops in our fatherland.

We have no doubts regarding the intentions of the Yankee warmongers with Ronald Reagan at their head. The Salvadoran people and their vanguard, the FMLN, have resisted this policy of aggression for 4 years. Today, with Reagan's reelection, we express our firm convictions and our firm determination to continue fighting by all means, our firm determination to continue struggling until we achieve the legitimate rights of the Salvadoran people. We are determined to achieve peace. We are determined to humanize the conflict. The U.S. presence in our country has nothing to do with peace and the humanization of the conflict. We Salvadorans who have dignity and who identify with the interests of the fatherland demand an immediate end to the interventionist, aggressive policy of the Reagan administration, suspension of all military assistance to the puppet regime, and the withdrawal of all the Yankee military advisers. Our people are making efforts to achieve peace. We do not want the warmongering Yankees involved in our internal affairs. Yankees, get out of El Salvador and Central America! El Salvador is not the Yankee's backyard. El Salvador is our fatherland.

FMLN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE SUPPORTING NICARAGUA

PA100242 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command on 8 November]

[Text] We condemn the threats and the acts of aggression against Nicaragua. The FMLN General Command strongly condemns the threats, provocations, and acts of aggression ordered by President Ronald Reagan against the Nicaraguan people and revolutionary government. The FMLN expresses its solidarity with the sister country of Nicaragua and its vanguard, the FMLN, and supports its struggle and defense, and its legitimate right to self-determination.

The FMLN requests the international community to pay attention to the actions and plans of the Reagan administration to increase its intervention and unleash a war against the people of Central America and the Caribbean.

The SR-71 spy plane flights over Nicaraguan territory, the provocative actions of U.S. frigates in the port of Corinto, and the presence of anti-Sandinist counterrevolutionaries, at this moment, are not mere coincidence. They were coordinated, put together, and orchestrated by the Pentagon and the CIA, at a time when the Sandinist people's revolution has successfully carried out the electoral process, which was characterized by its purity and by the overwhelming demonstration of civic and patriotic support by the Nicaraguan people. Hundreds of international observers and newsmen were able to confirm this.

Meanwhile, Reagan has launched a slander campaign to try to invalidate this clean election and to make use of any pretext for a major aggression. This attitude differs from the sweet praise for the corrupt and rigged electoral process held in March and in May in El Salvador, in the midst of a counterinsurgency war in which U.S. arms, money, and military and political guidance, were used to commit genocide and violate human rights.

The acts of aggression against Nicaragua are part of the escalation of the military intervention in the region and of the U.S. warmongering and global confrontation policy. Such actions as the ones that have taken place in Nicaragua could get the U.S. troops involved in a war against Nicaragua and lead to a general war which would be a threat to peace in the region and the world.

The FMLN holds the Reagan administration responsible for the serious consequences that can result from its aggressive attitude and it reiterates to the Salvadoran people and the international community its unbreakable decision to struggle in defense of the country's sovereignty, to reach the definite liberation, and to join arms against the imperialist aggression with the heroic people of Nicaragua and their unyielding vanguard, the FLSN. United to fight to final victory. Revolution or death we will win.

[Signed] FMLN General Command, El Salvador, 8 November 1984

VENCEREMOS NOT WORRIED BY REAGAN REELECTION

PA091520 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] During the past 4 years of President Reagan's administration, the FMLN and the Salvadoran people have continued to advance, growing and defeating the imperialist strategy of aggressions against our people. For this reason, Reagan's reelection does not worry us at all. Direct military intervention is an imperialist alternative to try to stop the people's struggle for liberation, regardless of whether Reagan or Mondale is president of the United States.

We recall that the interventionist escalation in Vietnam and the invasion of Cuba at Playa Giron came under a U.S. Democratic government. What is certain is that if the multimillionaire groups opted to support Reagan for a second presidential term, these powerful groups are clearly concerned about the critical situation that their economic interests face in various parts of the world, and especially in Central America. This [words indistinct] the people's rebellion in order to gain their self-determination [words indistinct]. The imperialists know that the peoples will not surrender and that storms are approaching. The person who should be most concerned about Reagan's reelection is Napoleon Duarte, because Duarte was the preelectoral political blind used to cover up Reagan's interventionist plans. However, the U.S. electoral campaign has ended, and Reagan's landslide victory fulfills Duarte's role within a preelectoral policy of covering up intervention in the region. Napoleon Duarte now has to face the offensive of the oligarchic rightwing and the high command of the Army, which will limit the development of his political plans.

Duarte will face total displacement in his false role as a leader or be merely a decorative figure in the presidential palace. The Americans will not be able to defend Duarte from the offensive of the oligarchic rightwing and the Army, because the critical situation in El Salvador will not allow Reagan to broaden his differences with these groups, which are the ones that really wield power in our country. In short, Reagan's reelection should be of concern to Napoleon Duarte, who will see the importance of the political role assigned him by the Americans diminished, and he will have to face a difficult and complicated situation.

The FMLN, the Salvadoran people, will continue to face victoriously Reagan's interventionist policies [words indistinct] for the past 4 years. We will do this decisively and courageously, proudly upholding the example of [words indistinct] and Cuba, who by defeating imperialism achieved the dignity and the liberation of their peoples, as well as universal admiration. We reiterate that the Salvadorans are proud to be [words indistinct]. It has fallen to us to carry out one of the most decisive battles for the definite liberation of Latin America. The battle taking place in this region will decide the change in the policy of exploitation and sacking that the imperialists have toward our countries. The United States today faces two alternatives: direct military intervention [words indistinct] and a war that would end in their shameful defeat. Their other alternative would be a change in their warmongering and interventionist policies and their admitting to the [word indistinct] and deep structural changes in Latin America. For our peoples, there is only one alternative: to achieve national liberation.

## GUATEMALA

### HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PA132345 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 30 Oct 84, El Industrial supplement p 3

[Advertisement issued by the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission in Guatemala City on 30 October; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE GUATEMALAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, CDHG, informs all Guatemalan social sectors and the international community that today it is winding up the worldwide campaign it launched in February for life and freedom for missing persons. We submit the following remarks upon turning this concern into a permanent objective of our commission:

A few weeks ago in a communique issued through the Public Relations Secretariat of the Office of the Head of State, the government categorically asserted that at present there are no political prisoners in Guatemala. The government presented this allegation as proof of its respect for human rights.

We submit that any claim that there are no political prisoners in a country plagued by an internal armed conflict is inconceivable and we add that the jailed and missing persons specifically represent one of the most serious violations of human rights in our country. In other words, THERE ARE POLITICAL PRISONERS in any country in the world that undergoes bloody or bloodless social crises or periods of acute social struggle. There are prisoners in Northern Ireland, Poland, Chile, Uruguay, and even in neighboring El Salvador, whose social crisis is similar to ours. In Guatemala, the government admits that it is fighting "subversive crime," but thus far has refused to admit that it is holding "subversive criminals" in jails.

The international community is not a victim of "misinformation campaigns" when it asks the government for explanations with regard to missing persons. The United Nations is not biased nor does it lack authority when it demands a ban on clandestine jails because, among other things, the honorable governments of countries such as Canada, the Netherlands, Sweden, and France, which have sponsored resolutions with regard to Guatemala, obtain their information from diplomatic representatives accredited to our country. They obviously cannot be described as liars or biased persons. They have enough common sense to determine if the reports they send on Guatemala are truthful. However, THE RELEVANT AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT RESOLVED A SINGLE CASE OF FORCEFUL or INVOLUNTARY DISAPPEARANCE. The CDHG has filed 571 writs of habeas corpus thus far this year and, despite all of our efforts in the courts, none has been favorably resolved.

No investigations have been carried out to identify the perpetrators and masterminds of the thousands of extrajudicial executions that have been carried out in Guatemala in the last few years.

Therefore, upon closing this campaign and in view of the fact that the serious and systematic violations of human rights have continued and are increasing, the CDHG endorses the latest UN resolution on Guatemala and consequently:

1. Invites the Guatemalan Government to put an end to the forceful disappearances, to effectively shed light on the fate of all missing persons, to ban the clandestine jails, to punish the torturers, to effectively guarantee the right to file for HABEAS CORPUS, and to take steps to release and to grant assistance to jailed persons.

2. Urges the Guatemalan Government to stop the (arbitrary) extrajudicial executions and to take effective steps so all of its authorities and offices, including the security forces, will fully respect our citizens' human rights and fundamental guarantees.

3. Asks the Guatemalan Government to investigate, through the appropriate offices, the charges of violations of human rights and to instruct the Attorney General's Office to take effective action in prosecuting all cases taken to court.

4. Urges the Guatemalan Government to permit an office with sufficient impartiality and independence to operate and to conduct investigations to determine what authorities or persons are responsible for the crimes and the violations of human rights. This office could gather all charges of violations of human rights and start the respective proceedings at the courts.

5. Urges the Guatemalan Government to sign a HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT with the International Red Cross Committee, and thus allow officials from that organization to supervise the dismantling of the clandestine jails and to exert permanent control over the status of jailed and missing persons and/or political prisoners.

The CDHG expresses its solidarity with the Guatemalan people in view of the brave demonstrations they have carried out in defense of human rights and urges the various religious, educational, and professional organizations that support these type of demands to continue this supreme effort for peace and justice in Guatemala.

"FOR A PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO LIVE"

CDHG Executive Council.

## HONDURAS

### RIGHTS GROUP SEES U.S. HAND IN ARRESTS, TORTURES

PA142258 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1750 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Human Rights Committee charged today in Tegucigalpa that a military center installed by the United States in northern Honduras "has created a climate of terror" in the area.

In a communique released in Tegucigalpa, the committee describes the illegal arrest of three people who were purportedly "interrogated and tortured" by soldiers from the military center and Honduran secret police. The communique identifies the allegedly arrested persons as Hector Rolando Aleman, Carlos Pavon, and Estanislao Romer. According to the report, the authorities have linked them with guerrilla groups operating in Honduras.

### FOREIGN SECRETARY DENIES CONTADORA 'BOYCOTT'

PA091725 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 8 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica denied emphatically yesterday that Honduras has received instructions from the U.S. Government to boycott the revised version of the Contadora Document on which, along with El Salvador and Costa Rica, it had presented a series of observations.

Paz Barnica described as false a report from Washington stating that the United States had obstructed the Contadora Group process through Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica by advising and pressuring these countries to reject the document until a few observations favorable to U.S. interests had been made.

"The United States has not pressured any country, nor has it presented any document that would obstruct the Contadora Group's effort, and we would never accept an action of that nature," the foreign secretary said. He said that Honduras follows an independent foreign policy, clarifying that if it at times it coincides with U.S. policies, this is because both governments are democratic and in this regard they seek the same objectives in the region, which can be summed up as the strengthening of democracy.

Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica reiterated that Honduras is willing to sign the revised Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation, and development of Central America "after the pertinent changes contained in the document of observations approved in Tegucigalpa with the participation of El Salvador and Costa Rica last October are made." Finally, Paz Barnica said that the observations made on the Contadora Document "constitute a right of every country involved in the Central American crisis and that it is part of the negotiation process and should not be interpreted as pressure exerted on another country."

PAZ BARNICA DISCUSSES ASSASSINATION PLOT

PA091324 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] The effects of the antidemocratic conspiracy plotted in Miami which intended to end the life of Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova and later destabilize the country have been thoroughly analyzed by the National Security Council. After a meeting which was held in the presidential house, Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica revealed the details of that important meeting and answered other questions by national newsmen. His statements follow:

[Paz Barnica] "First of all, I would like to stress that at this meeting, which lasted several hours as you yourselves have seen, all the Security Council members, and especially the Armed Forces, a permanent Honduran institution represented here by their commander in chief, reiterated and reasserted their firm and categorical support for President Suazo Cordova and the constitutional government, as well as their strict compliance with the national Constitution in the wake of the plot discovered in Miami, which sought to destabilize Honduran democracy and assassinate President Suazo Cordova. At this Security Council meeting we thoroughly analyzed the basic aspects of the plot discovered in Miami as well as its domestic and international implications.

"We also analyzed the elections held yesterday in the United States and their repercussions for Honduras. President Suazo Cordova has already issued an official statement on this eleciton, which is an exemplary democratic process. President Suazo Cordova has just read this statement to the media. Early today he sent his congratulations to President Reagan and Vice President George Bush.

"On another subject, we reviewed the topic of the refugees and relations between the National Refugee Commission, which is presided over by the government minister, and the representative here of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. We also discussed the repatriation of these refugees to their countries of origin and the establishment of the best mechanisms with the international agencies to [words indistinct].

"Another subject discussed was the border conflict with El Salvador within the framework of the 1980 general peace treaty and the Honduran Government's determination to promote a solution to the controversy between Honduras and El Salvador by means of the delimitation and demarcation of the border. Regarding this subject, I would like to reiterate to you that President Suazo Cordova's constitutional government has done, is doing, and will continue to do everything in its power, legally, politically and on the basis of the general peace treaty, to resolve suitably the border conflict with El Salvador."

[Announcer] Mr Foreign Secretary: Could you explain more thoroughly what was discussed at this Security Council meeting about the plot to assassinate President Suazo Cordova?

[Paz Barnica] "The Hondurans implicated in this plot have been captured and are imprisoned in Miami. They will be tried by a U.S. court, as that is where the crime was committed. It is not up to the U.S. Government to continue taking the pertinent steps on the basis of international agreements to request from the Chilean Government the extradition of General Jose Abdenego Bueso Rosa, who is a military man on active duty. This point was clearly discussed in the Security Council. As for the domestic situation, I understand that the appropriate authorities are conducting the necessary investigations.

"As for General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, regarding whom statements have been made in certain media in connection with this plot, I would like to explain that the 1st Military Court has sent a notification to Gen Alvarez Martinez, who is a military man on active duty, summoning him before this Honduran military court to make a deposition on such crimes as the illicit acquisition of wealth, as the pertinent documents state. He is a military man on active duty, and if he does not heed this summons by the Armed Forces to which he belongs, I understand that another analysis will be made and the Armed Forces -- which constitute the appropriate framework, as they are the appropriate institution -- will adopt other measures they deem the most suitable to continue handling the situation."

[Announcer] Did you discuss the demotion of Gen Bueso Rosa at this meeting?

[Paz Barnica] "No, that issue was not discussed. General Walter Lopez, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has already commented on that subject."

JOINT STAFF CHIEF COMMENTS ON U.S. TREATY, PLOT

PA120309 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Nov 84 p 2 A

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Efrain Gonzalez, chief of the Armed Forces Joint Staff, yesterday said that no date has yet been set to begin negotiations with the United States to revise the 1954 military cooperation treaty. Efrain Gonzalez and members of the national commission in charge of the negotiations said they were waiting for a reply from the United States. Gonzalez said that the Reagan administration has still not appointed a commission to negotiate the revision of the military cooperation treaty with Honduras. The Honduran Government has submitted documents to the United States in which it states that the new treaty should include provisions for economic and security cooperation. Regarding the military commission investigating missing people, he said that the commission has begun to work and has already submitted some provisional reports. Gonzalez added that the commission will soon be submitting more complete reports on cases of persons who have disappeared and on human rights violations.

Gonzalez, who was interviewed at a local radio station, said that Ronald Reagan's reelection represented the people's free will, as it should be in a real democracy.

Gonzalez said that the plot to assassinate President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova was a condemnable act in every respect, which should be punished according to the laws of our country. He added that those involved in the plot to kill President Suazo Cordova and seize power, including the military officers involved, should be punished. He said that the Armed Forces support the electoral process to be held next year to elect the president of the Republic.

Gonzalez denied that the military want to seize power in Honduras. He said that the Armed Forces' goal is to keep improving as a professional organization. Gonzalez said the Armed Forces are united and rumors about division within its ranks are absolutely unfounded. The Armed Forces' unity is based on discipline and leadership, Gonzalez said.

ATTORNEY GENERAL VIEWS CHARGES AGAINST ALVAREZ

PA071647 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Attorney General Elizabeth Chiuz Sierra has annouced that the country's Attorney General's Office presented formal charges against General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, former Armed Forces commander, for misappropriation of state funds several days ago.

She said that her office has stepped up its actions to punish those guilty of crimes according to the law. Those who squandered government funds in this country must expect justice, she noted when asked about the effectiveness of the actions taken by the Attorney General's Office.

As for Alvarez Martinez' case, Chiuz Sierra explained that charges were brought against him at the first criminal court approximately 4 weeks ago because of the misappropriation of state funds. It is now up to the judge to pass sentence on this case, she stressed. She indicated that the Attorney General's Office acts in accordance with information, she added, we began our efforts because it must be understood that our office does not have its own investigators as is the case in other countries. She complained about the lack of cooperation by the media which sometimes are openly against her and questioning her actions.

M-LIDER VIEWS REVISION OF MILITARY AGREEMENTS

PA141647 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Nov 84

["Political Message" from the Honduran Liberal Revolutionary Democratic Movement, [M-LIDER] read by unidentified speaker]

[Text] Man makes and writes history. We find glorious as well as unfortunate pages in our country's history. We also find bloody and shameful pages. Every day that passes a few words are written in the pages of Honduras' history. At this time, a chapter that could be of great value for the current and future generations is being written. The role that our country should play as geographic center of strife-torn Central America and as the site where the East-West conflict could be settled is being decided. In fact, our problem is not ideological or political but it is the already existing problem between the poor and rich countries. In other words, it is the confrontation between the countries of the South and the North.

At the appropriate time we protested the disrespectful, inconsiderate, and discourteous manner in which the violation of our sovereignty, the sullying of national dignity with the presence of foreign armies in our country, and the mockery of the Honduran people by using our territory to train Salvadoran soldiers, forgetting the people massacred in the 1969 war, were permitted. Even more painful was the fact that these agreements were drawn up behind the people's back and with the approval of those who are supposed to protect the rights of the Hondurans.

The military officer guilty of high treason, who acted with the consent of civilians, including the president of the Republic and the National Congress, is no longer in the country.

Instead, we have been told that he is abroad, spending all his ill gotten money. We will not discuss him now. At the appropriate time, we opposed all his actions, despite the danger that this involved. Nevertheless, we continue waiting for explanations from the others still in the country. They are dutybound to give them. They are the ones who viewed as good everything that the former commander of the Armed Forces did. They are now saying that they were pressured or were unaware of what he was doing. They are the ones who applauded the creation of the infamous Association for the Development of Honduras. Setting aside their tolerant role, they have now become accusers.

As a result of an honorable, although overdue, request by Honduras, the agreements between our country and the United States are now being revised. The training of Salvadorans has fortunately been suspended. Instead of the civilians, the military men who in the past were violators of the Constitution are the ones who have raised the flag in defense of the fatherland. We are not surprised that the military men, as Hondurans aware of their responsibilities, have done this. However, we are surprised that the highest officials of the executive and legislative branches have maintained the unexplainable silence of accomplices for such a long time.

All of the country's news media have published the reports from Washington indicating that Honduras, through the negotiating commission made up of the Honduran foreign secretary and the commander of the Armed Forces, is demanding $1.3 billion in economic aid and $400 million in military aid in the next 4 years. As a poor and underdeveloped country, we need all kinds of aid as long as it does not force us to give up our status as an independent nation. The opposite, that is, to receive the aid without placing any objections on the lender, would be equivalent to renting or selling our fatherland.

One of the basic conditions, and in this regard the Army seems to be more aware than the civilian power, is that the delimitation of the border with El Salvador should come before any agreement that involves the training of Salvadoran troops in Honduras. It must also be added that no one is giving us anything. The so-called aid is comprised of loans that Hondurans must pay with their respective interests. According to the reports, the United States has said that the Honduran demands are unreal. We believe there is an inherent threat in the following U.S. statement: It hopes that the Honduran Armed Forces officers will moderate their viewpoints or they will lose influence. The ambassador of the Reagan administration later said that this action by the Hondurans weakens the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR]. He did not remember that the TIAR received its death blow during the Argentine-British conflict over the Malvinas Islands and that the U.S. Government was the one that buried the TIAR. We congratulate the Armed Forces for their patriotic initiative. We are sure that the people support them on this occasion. The names of those who tried to turn Honduras into a free associated state or a protectorate will go down in history.

## NICARAGUA

### HUMBERTO ORTEGA HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

PA140153 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Press conference by Defense Minister Humberto Ortega; place not given -- live]

[Text] [Moderator] We will now ask the companero journalists to identify themselves, giving their names and the news media they represent. Please sit down; gentlemen of the press, please take your seats. We will start on this side.

[Newman] Commander: Lucia Newman McCarthy, Radio Australia. There is a lot of speculation that the United States is planning a naval blockade or quarantine around Nicaragua.

Do you have any information about this? If this blockade takes place, what measures would Nicaragua adopt?

[Ortega] Well, this blockade has already been enforced against Nicaragua, particularly through the boycott being implemented in the diplomatic, political, economic, and financial sectors. It has been practically imposed through the intimidation evidenced in the radio communications that the U.S. frigates have had with merchant ships sailing toward our country, and more recently, as you have reported, through the persecution and harassment being carried out with airplanes on espionage flights and the naval blockade enforced on various merchant ships coming to our ports on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. In other words, the possible enforcement of a quarantine would not surprise us, and it would not change our current situation. If this were to take place, you would know our government's reaction in due time.

[Cabrera] Commander in chief, Luis Cabrera, Voz de Nicaragua. We inform you that this conference is being broadcast by Radio Cadena Nacional of Colombia, through Radio Sandino's and the Voz de Nicaragua's shortwave frequencies. Mr. George Shultz last night replied evasively to journalists' insistent questions about a possible invasion of Nicaragua. However, he did refer to Grenada, explaining that if similar conditions prevailed the same thing would happen, and the U.S. President would do the same thing. We want to ask the commander in chief of the Sandinist Peoples' Army -- based on the Grenada experience -- what would be the political-military cost for the U.S. Administration of an invasion of Nicaragua? What would happen then in the Central American region? What would happen to the Salvadoran people's struggle?

[Ortega] Look, if we are faced with a situation like Grenada [words indistinct]. For example, the United States used military maneuvers to cover the preparations and plans for an intervention in Grenada. It is doing the same thing with regard to Nicaragua. Actually, the United States has already created conditions like those in Grenada; however, our people are on the streets, on a state of alert, and they would not be surprised should the United States repeat a lightning strike such as the one in Grenada. We believe that a direct intervention in Nicaragua, as you mentioned earlier, far from stabilizing the political situation in the region would worsen the already unstable political situation.

We need a political framework to correct this unstable situation and achieve the stability we need to attain peace in the region. A military solution, such as a Central American war against our country, would not resolve the political situation in Central America. This must be clearly understood by those who believe that the Central American, the Nicaraguan problem can be solved militarily.

Logically, they could intervene here, but this would not resolve the instability in the region. First of all, no war is going to end favorably for them -- either in the short- or long-term -- here in Nicaragua because, we have said this before, our people are on the streets, ready to participate actively in resisting the aggressors. Logically, such a situation is completely different, from this viewpoint, from that in Grenada. In addition, we have a government which was recently organized through elections; we have a people united around a historical vanguard and its government. Also, the revolution is united, merged with our front regarding this dramatic situation. We expect to overcome despite certain warmongering policies.

[McNulty] Commander: Charles McNulty, National Public Radio, United States. Two questions. First, why have tanks been positioned on the streets of Managua? Second, how long do you expect to maintain the state of alert?

[Ortega] Well, the state of alert depends on whether the current U.S. Administration lowers or raises the pressure currently being exerted against our country.

In other words, the state of alert was formally decreed by our government and our Army, but it was imposed by the misguided policy of certain members in the current U.S. Administration, who have embarked on this road of pressures and threats. Thus, this state of national alert will depend on further developments, on how the revolutionary govenment assesses things. So far, we believe that the situation of aggression has not changed, and our people must contribute, as they are contributing, to strengthening all the military preparations which have already been established; and, above all, to successfully fulfilling the tasks decreed in this national alert. You ask what the tanks are for? Well, if the U.S. Marines intervene, you will see what the tanks are for [applause]

[Cortes] Guillermo Cortes, BARRICADA. Commander Ortega: You have spoken about a direct intervention by U.S. troops in our country. U.S. officials and international news media have talked about preventive attacks, selective attacks, and attacks with the participation of troops from other countries in addition to those of the United States. My question is: Could you talk about other variations of U.S. aggression against our country, which are foreseen in our national defense system, and what would be the reaction?

[Ortega] The important thing is that the war of intervention is already being waged, the one the mercenary forces are waging against us. This war of intervention has placed us on a state of alert against an eventual direct presence of U.S. troops. In fact, what the country must do -- and is being done to a certain extent -- as a last resort, is general mobilization. This would mean that a direct intervention of U.S. troops has taken place. We cannot accept the fact that the United States can say: Well, we will bomb you if such and such a thing happens. Why? Whey does the United States think it has the right to bomb Nicaragua because Nicaragua acts in one way or another? The United States has no right to bomb Nicaragua. Logically, the United States can do this, but this would not contribute to the stability that we need in the region. In other words, the most important elements, facing the war being waged by the mercenaries and preparing ourselves for a direct intervention, and any other aggressive form which may take place. Our defense plans currently include all measures to meet any eventuality.

[Charles] Rhonda Charles of ABC News. Commander: In view of the difficult situation and the state of alert in the country, have you thought about bringing advisers in to help out during the duration of the state of alert, that is foreign advisers? Also, as for the helicopters that have been brought into the country, will there be any advisers to help the technicians, pilots, and so on?

[Ortega] Well, the Army's main advisers here are the people themselves. With their creativity and energy they have adapted to the idea of waging the current war against the mercenaries and to a possible U.S. intervention.

We have moral and international support because we are fighting a just cause and because we know that the responsible peoples and governments of the world would never support a direct U.S. war against Nicaragua. In fact, they are condemning the current aggressive actions.

[Hernandez] Luis Hernandez of EL NUEVO DIARIO. Commander, what would be the cost in lives to the U.S. mercenaries should a direct U.S. invasion take place. Is there any figure available?

[Ortega] I would like to stress that the most important fact is that the situation in Nicaragua is the result of the peoples' realization over the past 5 years that they must organize the country's defense. The people by joining together throughout the country to resist an intervention, should it take place, would significantly increase the loss of human life.

In this case, it is obvious that the only one that could intervene here is the United States. That would significantly increase the cost in human lives.

In other words, we would be irresponsible to reveal exact figures; we cannot do that. However, we do know about forces and their morale and combat capability. In the face of the type of fighting that they would have to wage, the cost would be very high not only in terms of dead, but also in terms of victims of an erroneous war policy against Nicaragua.

[Coron] Edith Coron of Radio France. Commander: What has developed over the past few days could perhaps be viewed differently. Instead of being a U.S. invasion, it could be seen as a trap in which Nicaragua has fallen. For example, the devastating effects on the country's ecnomy and the state of alert. We could say that all that was planned by the United States. Could that be possible?

[Ortega] Yes. Unfortunately, the United States is a powerful country, a superpower that can afford to threaten us without carrying out that threat right away and it can also threaten and immediately carry out that threat. Either way they have nothing to lose.

However, a country as small as ours cannot afford to assume that the threat will not be carried out. We cannot assume that it is only a threat. Why? Because when the United States voices a threat it backs it up with its forces. In other words, part of its forces are in Honduras ready to be deployed against Nicaragua; all its military machinery is ready to support any threat according to the situation at the moment. Those are the facts. Therefore, we are forced to implement all those measures. They affect and set back our national reconstruction process, but we prefer to implement them rather than lose what has been done altogether.

[Alvarez] Oscar Alvarez of Radio Sandino. Commander Ortega, other than the naval blockade being carried out by the U.S. Administration, they are also considering the withdrawal of Ambassador Bergold from Managua. What are the current reactions to that possibility at the international level?

[Ortega] Well, we cannot comment on things that have not happened yet. Our government has had no official report that Mr Bergold would be recalled from Nicaragua.

[Name indistinct] Nancy [name indistinct] of NEWSWEEK. Commander: Reagan administration sources report that certain weapons have arrived in Nicaragua over the past few weeks. For example, [words indistinct] helicopters and other anti-aircraft weapons. It has been said there is a new militarization process in Nicaragua. Could you comment on this?

[Ortega] As for that, I can say that the United States... I should say that the spokesmen supporting the current U.S. Administration made false claims to excuse their aggressive escalation and campaign over the past few days. That is what I can say about that.

The reports made by U.S. Government spokesmen who want to justify the increase of aggression that has taken place recently are false. The statements they made with regard to what was coming to Nicaragua, which created so much hysterics and alarm on the day of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's election, ended up being ridiculed. They were false. What we have received and what we have not received is a matter of national security; it cannot be discussed here.

[Lacayo] Moises Lacayo of BARRICADA. On previous occasions when we have been under emergency and alert situations the resistence in the mountains was mentioned. Now we hear about resistence in the cities. Could you explain this change in the country's military defense tactics?

[Ortega] Well, we have always spoken here about a single territory. We will resist the enemy wherever the Nicaraguan people are and wherever the Nicaraguan is both organized and armed. The war of intervention in the mountains is already underway. The first phase of this intervention was initiated by mercenary forces. That war is already being waged in the mountainous areas. The truth is that this imperialist mercenary war has not been able to achieve its objectives. They have not succeeded in occupying a single small village. They have not been able to maintain control of or occupy a single village, not to mention a department, a department capital, or any territory in an attempt to advance on Managua. Therefore, since they are unable to advance, the war thus far has been waged in the mountain and border areas. In view of their inability to advance through the use of mercenary forces, the imperialists are now developing a situation conducive to a direct U.S. intervention, perhaps with the support of puppets, against the government's most important and strategic cities in Nicaragua. Therefore, it is not that we have changed our war doctrine. Quite the contrary, events are preventing the current war from taking place outside mountain and border areas.

[Name indistinct] of London's FINANCIAL TIMES. in view of U.S. threats and (?operations) in the past few days, especially regarding the MIG's has the Nicaraguan position on acquiring sophisticated planes to defend the country changed? The [words indistinct] has said over the past few months that the government is negotiating the purchase of such planes. Is this still true? Also, you said that the government cannot tolerate violations of the country's sovereignty. Does this mean that should future incursions take place in Nicaragua the Sandinist People's Army would fire at U.S. vessels or planes committing such violations?

[Ortega] We can reiterate that our government continues to make efforts to give our Army adequate means that allow us to better face the mercenary war, the permanent interventionst threats, and the constant violations to our national sovereignty.

[Vibora] Sebastian Vibora. Commander Ortega: I will ask just one question. What were the the most important measures taken by the Defense Ministry for the defense of the Sandin-Sandinist revolution and Nicaragua's sovereignty?

[Ortega] Well, I believe that in view of the massive, popular character of [13-second break in transmission] rifles and weapons of war to our people and organize them territorially throughout the country in such a way that hundreds of thousands of men can take up weapons at the time of an intervention. In other words, the most important thing is for the people to be organized throughout the country and for there to be a generally high fighting spirit. I think that this is the main measure that we have taken militarily. Of course, the battle in the diplomatic arena has been equally as important as the reinforcement of the military tasks that we have carried out.

[Normas] Commander: Isaac Normas of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Can you tell us if there are MI-24 helicopters in Nicaragua and, if so, will they be used against the counterrevolutionary forces?

[Ortega] I believe that the SR-71 and the millions of dollars that the Americans have spent can give you a better answer.

[McCartney] Commander: I am Robert McCartney of The WASHINGTON POST. When you say that Nicaragua intends to seek the most appropriate means to protect itself from violations of its territory, does this mean that the Armed Forces will try to shoot down the "Blackbirds" or other U.S. spy planes, or that it will attack U.S. ships that violate the country's territorial integrity, even though an incident of that type would serve the purposes of the most hardline sectors in the United States, which are presently seeking an excuse to stage a direct invasion?

[Ortega] The most important thing is for the Blackbird to stay away. That is the most important thing. When we say that we require adequate means, it is precisely to prevent the Blackbird from repeatedly coming back as it has, damaging Nicaraguan children, especially, with its sonic boom. There is no doubt that no one wants that war situation and that it causes harm to our children, to their temperament, to our people. I believe that the most important thing is that a series of measures to strengthen our preparedness will logically reduce this threat, because a lesser degree of preparedness obviously makes it more possible for these actions to take place.

In other words, it is not that we have the desire, if one wants to call it that, or the wish to attack anyone; we simply want to prevent the entry of these instruments that violate our sovereignty and harm our people.

[Balzan] Commander Humberto Ortega: Freddy Balzan of SOBERANIA magazone. Some of the international observers and correspondents present here during the recent elections agree that the elections resulted in a great victory for the Sandinist people's revolution and dealt a harsh blow to the internal and external plans of the U.S. Administration. However, as the Nicaraguan people were celebrating this victory, a report was released in Washington to the effect that MIG airplanes were being sent to Nicaragua. At the time, Pentagon spokesman were unable to confirm the report, because the representatives of the television network that released the report claimed that they knew nothing at the time and that they had heard the report on television. [sentence as heard] My specific question is: Is the fact that the report was released at the time of the electoral victory in Nicaragua a coincidence or a new scheme by the CIA against Nicaragua?

[Ortega] This seems obvious, in view of the ridiculous position of those who launch those lies. Today it can be seen that their objective was, in addition to increasingly turning the U.S. people against Nicaragua as part of the interventionist plan, to prevent the country from carrying out an electoral process that has strengthened the revolutionary process, even though it was carried out in difficult circumstances. It was undoubtedly directed against the revolution.

[Goulet] Serge Goulet, Television Francais [words indistinct]. Commander: do you believe that the Nicaraguan people are going to mobilize to counter an invasion when they have been told for many months that an invasion was imminent? Could one not say that the invasion is a pretext for domestic purposes?

[Ortega] I do not believe that the 7,000 military and civilian dead... they speak for themselves, don't they? They give you the answer, no? In other words, we do not have an imaginary war, right? You have seen the aggressiveness of the mercenaries from Honduras and Costa Rica. You know of the mining of our ports. You know of the bombing of Corinto, the airport, and other sites. Of course, the final step, which would not resolve anything, would be a direct U.S. intervention. As I said before, that threat will always hang over us until there is some stability, a more normal relationship between the Governments of Nicaragua and the United States.

Indeed, the present state of relations between the United States and Nicaragua must improve in order to ease the imminent threat that the United States, through its great power, can continuously pose to a small country like ours. Of course, it would be more difficult to exert this kind of pressure on a larger country. Moreover, we are very close to the United States. The United States believes that it owns Central America. This does not apply to the U.S. people, but to their rulers. Thus, we are subject to those pressures. That is why we have to take precautions so that we are not taken by surprise.

[Preston] Commander: Julia Preston of THE BOSTON GLOBE of the United States. Can you explain to us a little more clearly what it means for the Sandinist People's Army to be on a state of alert? Does this mean that all leave is canceled, that all forces are confined to garrisons?

[Ortega] That is correct.

[Preston] Does this mean that orders have been issued for preventive arrests, for example, anywhere in the country, that this affects censorship, etc? Can you also tell us how many people you thingk are mobilized militarily in the country at this time? Thank you.

[Ortega] Well, the people that have been mobilized can be seen, no? You can see the people mobilizing, being organized for national defense. In the past few years, in the past 2 years, and particulary in the past few months, we have been living an abnormal life here in Nicaragua, which basically affects the Army. Our companeros inthe Army -- not just because of this state of alert, but because of the war situation, because of the national emergency prevailing in the country as a result of this war of aggression imposed upon us by the United States -- have had their entire normal lives upset. This has affected vacations, routine passes, and in many cases, their very lives. Officers have been killed; others have been wounded and are now suffering from war disabilities. In other words, to be specific, in military terms, the national state of alert is considered an enhanced combat readiness, which is the state that immediately precedes the complete combat mobilization of the country's militarv forces to face a particular situation. There are some parts of the country where the people are practically always on a state of combat readiness, such as the areas in which there are most often incursions by the mercenary forces from Hunduras.

This, therefore, is the situation that we are experiencing. The state of alert basically reinforces our permanent plans for preparing the country for war that have already been established and that are simply put into effect in situations like the present one: contingency plans for the economy in the event of bombings, a direct, massive act of aggression, or a gradual intervention. This involves all plans for the economy, for the population centers, plans for civil defense, etc. All these measures are included in a number of directives that have already been prepared and are permanent.

[Bare] Anselmo Bare from NOTICIAS DE AMERICA LATINA. Commander: Why have you not downed any of these "Blackbirds"? Is it that it cannot be done or is it that you do not want to do it?

[Ortega] This "Blackbird" is very sophisticated and our interest, as I said before, is not in downing it. We have no interest in downing the so-called "Blackbird", but in preventing its coming into Nicaragua and violating our airspace, in preventing it from intimidating our people. This is our interest.

[Lopez] Danny Lopez from CBS. Commander: I want to ask you something. You just spoke about creating conditions to activate the militias, to strengthen Managua's defenses. Can you be a little more specific on how we will see this manifested in the streets of Managua and among the epople? I am not only speaking of the tanks that may be present, but of the arming of the people. How will this be manifested in the next few days.

[Ortega] Well, if you stay around for the next few days, some 15 days more, you will be able to see more clearly the levels, most of all, of the new units that are being rapidly created in the heat of this political situation, or rather in the changes that are being made in new military units that are being created to strengthen our engineering work around the capital and to increase the basic combat preparedness of the militia.

In the next few days, another series of military measures will be announced which, in the heat of this situation [7-second break in transmission]

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] Well, we would like to have more than 1 million rifles to arm the entire population that is available for combat. However, in the contingents here in Managua I can tell you that there are tens of thousands of men who have guaranteed us their rifles and light arms. However, rifles are not enough; there are other ways to defend the fatherland, but here in the capital we have tens of thousands of rifles that are in the city and ready to be fired. We also have rifles for the new units that will be created.

[Fusiva] German Fusiva, Radio Dorado, Brazil. Does the national state of alert enforced in Nicaragua also include the registration of new persons in the Patriotic Military Service? This is my first question. The second question is: The Blackbird is making headlines around the world. Its consectuvie flights over a 3-day period were publicized in newspapers and all forms of media. It even flew over Nicaragua twice on Sunday. Later, at dawn on Monday, Nicarauga mobilized all of its tanks and placed them in the streets and the Blackbird did not return. Commander what, in your opinion, happened to the Blackbird? Do you think it fulfilled its mission or was it intimidated by the tanks?

[Ortega] I think that the Blackbird is at its base in Carolina [as heard] and I think that in any case it has been intimidated by the Nicaraguan people's readiness to sacrifice themselves and not put aside their national, patriotic, and revolutionary principles. It hs also been intimidated by the rejection of world public opinion and that of the American people over this open and shameless use of this apparatus, because at other times they have reconsidered whether they should be so shameless. The problem is not that we object to being spied upon without protecting ourselves, but that they do this in a shameless manner. I cannot say whether the Blackbird will return, but at any rate we do not want it to return. With regard to the youths in the Patriotic Military Service, unitl today our formal plans have been maintained, and we have no plans to carry out any changes in the military service. We have to complete these plans and then next year we will have another situation in fulfilling this task.

## 25 U.S. WARSHIPS CONDUCT MANEUVERS IN AREA

PA141356 Managua Radio Sandino Netowrk in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The U.S. Government is currently engaged in a colosal show of military might in the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific and in waters of the Caribbean that presages a military intervention in Nicaragua. Twenty-five Yankee warships are conducting air and sea drills in the Pacific, while 17 U.S. warships carrying some 20,000 men are staging maneuvers in the Atlantic. Earlier this week the Reagan administration ordered the deployment of four more warships to the Caribbean in what has been described as the biggest display of military power to take place in the area since the Grenada invasion in October 1983. The Nitro ammunition ship has arrived in Barbados; the destroyer Fife is now at Dominica; the destroyer Hill is currently in Kingston, Jamaica, while the frigates Miller and Belknap have both docked at Antigua.

## D'ESCOTO COMMENTS ON MANZANILLO TALKS WITH U.S.

### Rejects Contadora Changes

PA141911 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1833 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Managua, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaragua will not accept "the distortion of the Contadora Document" which the United States is trying to impose on Central America through modifications to the document presented by El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

"The modifications to the document presented by El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, and which they euphemistically call 'refinings' is a distortion imposed by the United States to the basic document that Nicaragua was willing to sign without eliminating any periods or commas," Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto told ACAN-EFE today. "But we are not willing to accept such distortion and much less impositions from the United States or anyone else," he stressed.

D'Escoto added that Nicaragua, in the search for peace in Central America and despite its needs for weapons "to defend itself from the U.S. aggression," accepted the draft document which was drawn up in September by the countries that promote Contadora (Panama, Venezuela, Mexico, and Colombia). Although such acceptance implied a weapons freeze, Nicaragua gave in during the negotiations, but, according to D'Escoto, it will not yield to the U.S. intentions to change the meansing of the "Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America."

D'Escoto stated: "The United States does not want to lose political and economic control in Central America and for this reason it is going to block the Contadora Act, which originally calls for autonomy and self-determination in these countries."

The Reagan adminstration has "a pathological obsession" toward any Nicaraguan effort aimed at "escaping from the chessboard in which U.S. strategists have placed this country, and we are going to escape," the minister asserted.

D'Escoto stated: "It is necessary that the United States clearly outlines its vital interest. We, of course, will not accept that those interests mean having control over Latin America or over Nicaragua. In spite of our desires to reach an understanding with the northern power, we will not accept any kind of dominance even if we have to die."

The Nicaraguan foreign minister said his country will participate in the forthcoming talks in Manzanillo, (Mixico), with the United States "although those talks are becoming increasingly senseless since the Reagan administration refuses to sign a bilateral treaty with Nicaragua because of its foiled Contadora strategy."

About the possibility of the Central American conflict and, expecifically, the Nicaraguan conflict, becoming a fuse that would detonate a war situation in the East-West crisis, D'Escoto said that the Central American situation must be seen as being outside any bloc. "If Reagan believes that in Nicaragua he is fighting the Soviet Union, that's his problem," D'Escoto affirmed. D'Escoto does not believe that the United States will withdraw its ambassador in Managua in spite of the fact that the diplomatic pathway between the two countries is being reduced.

## Wants New Round of Talks

PA142300 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1937 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Managua, 14 Nov (DPA) -- During a breakfast meeting with foreign newsmen today in Managua, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman said that the Sandinist government wants to hold talks with the United States on bilateral relations that would permit a resolution, "provided the United States is willing to respect Nicaragua's sovereign right to self-determination."

The minister said that during the Manzanillo meeting on 15 October, Nicaragua presented to the United States a plan for a bilateral treaty that takes into consideration "the United States has not responded." D'Escoto said that, nevertheless, a new round of talks will be held at the Mexican port of Manzanillo. He also said he hopes that "reason prevails" to resolve the differences within the framework of international law. He added that the Reagan administration believed, during the Manzanillo talks, that "Nicaragua would accept the Contadora proposal." He added: We have accepted the peace proposal document. The minister said that his country wants to have "the best possible relations with the United States," but by using the threat of naval actions to blockade Nicaraguan ports, the U.S. Administration thinks that "it is waging war against the Soviet Union."

Regarding the possibility that the United States will recall its ambassador to Managua, Harry Bergold, D'Escoto said that Nicaragua "does not attack. At any rate, it would be up to Nicaragua to expel him, but we will not do it."

He described the U.S. assertions that MIG planes have arrived at Nicaraguan ports as "preposterous and stupid," and added that his country has the right to arm itself, although he added that rumors about the arrival of the Soviet fighters are false. The minister said that Nicaragua does not use its arms to attack neighboring countries and stressed that aggressions from Nicaraguan territory occurred during the Somozist regime, under U.S. orders, against the Guatemalan Government of Jacobo Arbenz that Nicaragua served as a training ground for the invasion of Playa Giron, Cuba.

Regarding the Contadora peace document, the minister said that Nicaragua is willing to sign it exactly as it was presented to Central American government on 7 September. This means that Nicaragua "has yielded," but it has been the U.S. purpose to "hamper it" as a feasible solution to the Central American crises. [sentence as received]

He said: Nicaragua will not accept proposals that impair the Contadora peace document. He pointed out the greatest fear of the United States is that "the document claims respect for international law for Latin America and demands that the United States abide by these norms and respect them." He also said that the United States should forget its "infamous Monroe Doctrine because it is not the United States that will unilaterally establish the rules of the game for Latin American countries. The Monroe Doctrine is not valid for us." D'Escoto also said: "Nor does the Contadora Document specify that the United States has special privileges in Latin America "just because the United States is a big, strong country."

Regarding Nicaragua's diplomatic efforts to counter the U.S. invasion threats, the minister said that Nicaragua has support from Latin American countries at the OAS meeting and that these countries agree with the Managua government on the need for finding a political solution to the differences. D'Escoto announced that Nicaragua will attend the next meeting with the United States at Manzanillo, but gave no details as to the date of the meeting.

Nicaragua has denounced a possible U.S. intervention and has kept its Armed Forces on state of alert since Monday, while thousands of students are joining the battalions in charge of defending the cities. Twenty thousand young men and women who were to have participated in the coffee harvest in Nicaragua's north will defend Managua. The state of alert has been ordered as the United States begins military exercises in Honduras, as spy planes violate Nicaraguan airspace, and as naval raids take place in Nicaraguan waters, according to the Sandinist government. In addition, land forces are fighting more than 6,000 men who have entered Nicaragua's northern mountains from their bases near the Nicaraguan border with Honduras and Costa Rica, according to military reports.

Dismisses U.S. Charges as Lies

PA141545 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has characterized U.S. charges that Nicaragua is gaining military strength to attack Honduras and Costa Rica as absolute lies. The Nicaraguan foreign minister said: The U.S. Government is looking for a pretext to invade us. If we were to attack any of those countries we would be giving President Reagan a beautiful excuse for intervening in Nicaragua. The foreign minister noted that the revolutionary government will not let the United States act as a customs agent every time that Nicaragua receives a shipment of arms because this would mean yielding part of the country's national sovereignty.

FSLN'S BELLI HITS SHULTZ' 'THREATENING' REMARKS

PA131815 Managua Radio Noticas in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] If one had to make any deductions from the statements made in Brazil by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, one would have to conclude that the United States is merely waiting to see in Nicaragua a similarity to Grenada, that is, until some of the neighboring countries lend themselves to the U.S. game and start crying that they are being threatened, thereby allowing a U.S. attack. We interviewed Gioconda Belli, of the FSLN, regarding Shultz' threatening statements:

[Begin Belli recording] Yes, the U.S. stance on Nicaragua is imperialistic. They feel they are empowered to make decisions on whether our country is to exist and that the power to destroy is in their hands. That is their view. It is a mistake to compare Nicaragua with Grenada because the situation in Nicaragua is different. In Nicaragua we have a people determined to fight until the end to defend the revolution and, above all, to defend our sovereignty, our right to wage our own revolution, and to have self-determination. Mr Shultz' language is (?truly) arrogant, as if they were the masters of Nicaragua's destiny, and they are not. Unfortunately, their forces definitely have a large destructive capacity, but our morale is high and we have a defensive capacity that greatly exceed our material capacity because we have the force of determination, the force that comes from reason and justice, on our side. [end recording]

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON ANGOLA, C. AMERICA

FL132024 Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 9 Nov 84 p 4

[By Peadar Kirby]

[Excerpts] Havana -- Cuba is willing to withdraw its troops from Angola and its military advisers from Nicaragua, according to Jorge Bolanos, a deputy minister of foreign affairs. Bolanos said in an interview that Cuba would withdraw its troops "when the Angolans ask us to, when UN Resolution 435 is complied with, when South Africa withdraws its troops and when it stops aiding UNITA (anti-government rebels)."

The minister said that though he did not know the number of Cuban soldiers currently in Angola, some 150,000 had served there since his country first sent combat troops in response to South Africa's invasion of Angola in 1975. (U.S. State Department estimates put the current figure at 20,000-25,000).

On Central America, he said Cuba was ready to sign the Contadora peace accords "if the United States accepts them". These accords, still under dicussion by the countries of Central America, demand the withdrawal of all foreign military advisers from the region and the cessation of foreign military aid.

Asked about U.S. allegations that Cuba is arming and advising Salvadoran and Guatemalan guerrillas, Bolanos replied that if this were true "they would have been able to come up with some evidence to substantiate it, just as we can show evidence that they are helping the Somozists, that they are intervening that they have military advisers in the region."

There are about 200 Cuban military advisers in Nicaragua, he said. "The U.S. knows exactly how many there are, who they are and where they are. But they will not admit this publicly. These advisers are not operational, they do not go into battle, they do not use guns or fly planes," observed Bolanos in a clear reference to evidence of the participation of U.S. military advisers and U.S. Central Intelligence Agency personnel in fighting both in El Salvador and along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border.

Apart from military advisers, Cuba has thousands of technicians, nurses, doctors, and teachers in Nicaragua, he said. "The World Health Organisation knows who they are. They are not military except in the sense that all Cubans are ready through their training in the militias to defend their country."

Current talks in New York between Cuba and U.S. officials are limited to problems of migration, said the minister, "We could not call them an advance in relations between the two countries. They are very linked to the visit of Jesse Jackson to Cuba in June."

Because about 80 percent of its trade is with the Soviet Union, Cuba has avoided the worst consequences of the debt problem experienced by its neighbours. But Bolanos denied that this implied his country had simply exchanged a dependence on Washington for one on Moscow. He said the trading agreements between the two countries were better than those recommended in the Brandt report on North-South relations.

Moscow guarantees Havana a price for its sugar for highter than that obtained on the depressed world market. Furthermore, Cuba buys most of its oil from the Soviet Union for less than the world market price. But the sugar is paid for in nonconvertible currency, thus ensuring that the money has to be respent on goods from Eastern European countries.

As a result, Cuba has a foreign debt worth the equivalent of some US$7 billion with the Soviet Union while its debt to Western banks at US$3.2 billion is one of the lowest per capita debts in Latin America. The lack of the type of austerity measures imposed on most of its neighbouring countries by the International Monetary Fund is pointed to by Bolanos as evidence of the advantages of Cuba's relationship with the Soviet Union: "It is a relationship that allows Cuba to develop, which allows it to reach levels of growth like 4.7 per cent last year while Latin America grew an average by 1 per cent."

## MALMIERCA CONCLUDES VISIT TO GUYANA

### Joint Communique

FL131400 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] In a joint communique signed in Georgetown at the end of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca's visit to Guyana, Cuba and Guyana have reiterated their appeal that the Caribbean be a zone of peace, cooperation, and development.

The two states reject the maneuvers aimed at sweeping away the principles of independence, self-determination, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and ideological pluralism, which are indispensable for the security of the Caribbean nations. With regard to Central America, Cuba and Guyana state that the complex problems facing this area have their origins in economic and social ills that are deeply rooted in the surviving archaic social structures. They also proclaim the right of all states in the region to decide their own destinies without foreign intervention, and support the continuing search for a just solution to the conflict in El Salvador.

### Cooperation With Caribbean

FL131928 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has said that Cuba has reiterated its willingness to contribute to the efforts to achieve regional integration being made by the English-speaking nations of the Caribbean. The Cuban foreign minister held a press conference shortly before his return to Havana after 5 days of official meetings in Guyana. Cuba's eventual cooperation with Caricom could include such fields as training of technicians, sugar technology, and health and education, according to the Cuban foreign minister.

## 'OUR AMERICA' DECRIES REAGAN REMARKS ON C. AMERICA

PA131757 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 12 Nov 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The outlook for Central America was set with the reelection of Ronald Reagan in an election in which only 52 percent of the people participated. At his first news conference following the announcement of the election results, the U.S. President emphasized: We will continue doing what we have been doing. This seemingly unimportant phrase implies a great danger for the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean. To continue doing what he has been doing, as Reagan said, means that Washington will not abandon its sick plans to destroy the Sandinist revolution, to eliminate the Salvadoran patriotic process, or to attack socialist Cuba under the pretext, as U.S. spokesmen constantly say, of returning an alleged tranquillity to a region which the White House views as the U.S. backyard.

Arrogant as ever and even before the polls closed, U.S. intelligence sources spread the clumsy lie that Nicaragua received Soviet MIG-21 fighters. The machinery of provocation increased its speed when official spokesmen maintained that such a delivery could prompt a U.S. military response to maintain an alleged military balance in the Central American region despite the fact that Washington has the intention, an intention already made public, of delivering F-5's to the Honduran regime. The U.S. warmongering maneuvers and moves in Nicaraguan waters and airspace are manifestations of the hysterical howls of the White House and the Pentagon which are bent on fabricating an excuse to put their repudiated plans into practice.

The pressure exerted by Reagan on his Costa Rican, Honduran, and Salvadoran allies to foil the peaceful efforts of the Contadora Group has not been coincidental, nor has the clumsy campaign to discredit the Nicaraguan elections, in which most people backed the FSLN. To continue doing what they have been doing so far, as the U.S. President said, means an increase in the presence of U.S. advisers and spies in El Salvador for useless operations against insurgents. This was confirmed after the guerrillas downed a plane involved in a reconnaissance mission over liberated territory. A team of CIA experts was on board and was killed in the action. Reagan's words also go against the dialogue started between the patriots and the Salvadoran regime in La Palma. This dialogue has been denounced as a maneuver whose sole objective was to show U.S. voters that their president, who wanted to get reelected, favored negotiated solutions.

The U.S. President explained that unless changes are made the United States will maintain its powerful military presence in Honduras -- a real factor for the imbalance and destabilization in the Central American area -- and the bands of former Somozist guardsmen who find refuge in that nation will have greater material and financial support. If the United States continues its aberrant policy, as Reagan wants, that country will undoubtedly provoke a generalized war in Central America which would mean great sacrifices would have to be made by the peoples of that region. At the same time, however, Washington would become bogged down in a conflict with characteristics similar to those in Vietnam and with a result that would be similar to the war there.

It is once again necessary to repeat to our people's archenemies that there is no military technology or force capable of crushing desires for liberation and that in the long run the invaders will bite the dust of defeat. Flowers and salutes are not what is in store for the imperialist army in Central America and the Caribbean.

'OUR AMERICA' ON U.S. PRESENCE IN HONDURAS

PA091551 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 6 Nov 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] It is no exaggeration to say that while Central America is under the constant threat of a U.S. military invasion, one of the countries in the region, Honduras, is already a nation occupied by the troops of the top imperialist power.

After the triumph of the Sandinist revolution in July 1979, Honduras, a country traditionally ignored in Washington's plans, became a key element in the U.S. regional strategy in view of its geographic position and its lengthy border with Nicaragua, a country facing Washington's nondeclared war. Since then, Honduran soil has served as refuge for groups of Somozist guards who systematically attack Nicaraguan targets. Throughout the country bases and airports for the exclusive use of thousands of U.S. soldiers are being built, representing a real threat to the peoples and progressive, revolutionary movements of Central America.

In addition to seeing their homeland transformed into a gigantic center of counter-revolutionary operations in the region, the Honduran people are increasingly enduring the rigors of repression. On 1 November a report dated in Tegucigalpa disclosed that police had tortured a group of presumed guerrillas in order to force them to admit to official charges of illegal activities. The Honduran daily LA TRIBUNA published a statement by 1 of the 19 arrested individuals, who protested the bad treatment he had received and asserted that he was not involved in subversive actions. The arrested persons were presented to the press by Captain Carlos Quezada of the Army's Public Relations Directorate, even though a few hours earlier a legal source had confirmed that all of them had denied the charges during the interrogation carried out by Tegucigalpa's Criminal Court.

However, the existence of paramilitary groups and the use of torture by the Honduran Army and police is not new in this difficult phase confronting that Central American nation. Last year the Regional Association of Relatives of Missing Persons publicly charged that Honduran repressive forces had arrested 85 persons of various nationalities, whose whereabouts are still unknown. The Honduran Human Rights Committee recently disclosed the abduction of 11 people by police agents, increasing the number of missing persons to 60.

In addition to these criminal activities aimed at dismantling the slightest protest movement, several Honduran media have protested the systematic use of torture and coercion, as well as the approval of a so-called antiterrorist law in April 1983, which blessed the actions of the repressive groups.

In the past few months the international press has reported the murder of 28 persons and the disappearance of 120 more, as reported by the Professional Association for the Improvement of Teaching in Honduras. In addition to these actions, a communist union leader and a U.S. priest were killed by soldiers. It was learned that the latter was tortured and killed at the EI Aguacate military garrison in Olancho Department, bordering on Nicaragua.

Zenaida Vasquez, president of the Honduran Committee of Relatives of Missing Persons, was also a victim of repression. She was intercepted by policemen when trying to deliver a report on violations of human rights in Honduras to Nobel Peace Prize laureate Adolfo Perez Esquivel. Police agents seized the documents and held Zenaida Vasquez for several hours.

Regarding the official violence in Honduras, opposition sectors have expressed fears that the recently discovered plot to kill President Roberto Suazo Cordova devised by members of the Mafia in connivance with former Honduran military commanders might be used as a pretext to justify new internal repressive measures. In this sense, they recalled the recent government report on a presumed guerrilla outbreak, which is aimed at opening the doors to acts of violence against those defending the country's dignity in view of Honduras' submissiveness and U.S. military occupation.

FURTHER 'OUR AMERICA' COMMENT ON HONDURAS

PA141728 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Nov 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Millions of dollars have been invested so far in Honduras for the conduct of war maneuvers and the establishment of permanent military facilities. Those huge funds, allocated for military pursuits, make an abysmal contrast to the expansion of the economic crisis in that Central American country, which has the highest poverty rate in the entire area. Each of the military exercises conducted on Honduran territory has meant the investment of several million dollars and has helped aggravate Honduras' economic crisis.

Honduras does not obtain much revenue from its exports of lumber, coffee, bananas, and sugar, as the prices of these products are particularly low in the international market. In addition, Honduras' fiscal deficit has continued to grow. At the beginning of this year, it already totaled $200 million. Although the funds dedicated to bolstering Honduras' military infrastructure have been provided by the United States, they have also meant cuts for the Honduran budget. The Honduran Government has admitted that this year it has spent several additional million dollars in fuel. Many elements in the official government spheres and the Honduran military sector had harbored the illusion that this inflow of resources would bring a bonanza. Those illusions quickly vanished and the Honduran Government asked Washington for more economic aid. The request was included in a letter sent by Roberto Suazo Cordova to U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The IMF demands have further aggravated Honduras' economic crisis. The conditions imposed by that organization were implemented perfectly in Honduras, but the government in Tegucigalpa has not even managed to refinance the foreign debt of that poor and impoverished country, which totals over $3.5 billion. In addition, inflation continues growing in Honduras.

The U.S. ambassador in Tegucigalpa, John Dimitri Negroponte, has even recommended another devaluation of the lempira, the national currency. To create chaos in the country's finances, he proposed the creation of a parallel foreign exchange market. No one in the Honduran Government's political spheres has commented on Negroponte's statements. In fact, it is now almost routine that the U.S. ambassador in Tegucigalpa acts as if he were the finance minister, the foreign minister, or some other Honduran minister.

Negroponte's rising influence in Honduran politics is the result of U.S. domination in that country and Honduras' conversion into a base for aggression against Nicaragua. Since the Sandinist people's revolution triumphed in 1979, Washington chose Honduras for its plans of aggression. That country, formerly abandoned by Washington's strategic plans, immediately went on to occupy center stage in U.S. foreign policy, and to become the base of operations and rearguard of the counterrevolutionary groups financed, armed, and directed by the CIA to attack Nicaragua. The trampling of Honduran sovereignty, the repression unleashed against the democratic sectors, and the conversion of the country into a huge military base, have led to new international and external problems for Honduras. Never before had that country experienced a worse economic crisis or been involved in acts of aggression against other peoples in the area.

## CEMA WORKING GROUP BEGINS MEETING IN HAVANA

FL141334 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The 14th meeting of the CEMA working group has begun its sessions at the Riviera Hotel to discuss the planning and forecasting of its members' economic development. Delegations from Hungary, the GDR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Poland, the USSR, and Cuba are attending the meeting. Also present are representatives of the International Institute of Economic Problems in the World Socialist System, and CEMA Secretariat members. The meeting will end on 16 November.

## CEMA AIDES STUDY ELECTRICITY GENERATION PLANTS

FL140145 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Delegations from the GDR, CSSR, USSR, and Cuba have begun a CEMA specialists meeting in Havana sponsored by the Ministry of Basic Industries. The meeting's objective is to study the growth of Cuba's electricity generation plants and the improvement of technical and organizational maintenance levels.

J.R. FERNANDEZ PROTESTS U.S. SITE FOR SPORTS MEET

FL092054 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1235 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City -- Cuban Vice Premier Jose Ramon Fernandez said today that Cuba rejects the procedures used by the Pan-American Sports Organization [PASO] to choose Indianapolis as the site of the 1987 Pan-American Games.

In a press conference last night at the Foreign Correspondents Club, Fernandez, who is also Cuba's education minister, said PASO management had deprived Cuba of being the site of the Pan-American Games without taking into account Cuba's greater right to stage the event.

Fernandez read reporters a 3-page document listing the steps taken by Cuba since 1983 to host the games in case Ecuador decided not to do so. He released to the press two letters, written by Cuban President Fidel Castro to PASO chief Mario Vasquez Rana, in which Castro explained Cuba's arguments as to why the games should be held in Cuba. Castro's letters also alerted Vasquez Rana to the possibility that an injustice favoring the United States had been committed.

Further Report

PA141723 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Cuban Vice Premier Jose Ramon Fernandez said on his return to Havana from Mexico City that Cuba has filed a strong protest to the Pan-American Sports Organization [PASO], and the Association of National Olympic Committees over the methods used to select Indianapolis as the alternate site for the 1987 Pan-American Games.

ZIMBABWE'S MANGWENDE MEETS CECE OFFICIAL

FL081450 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Lester Rodriguez, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation [CECE] today received Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende, who is also deputy secretary for foreign relations of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front [ZANU]. During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of frank camaraderie, they examined cooperation between Cuba and Zimbabwe. The deputy secretary of political administrative affairs in the Zimbabwean Foreign Ministry, was also part of the Zimbabwean delegation. Participating in the talks for Cuba were Alonso Fraga, Cuban Ambassador to Zimbabwe, and Alicia Cespedes, chief of the Foreign Ministry Sub-Saharan Africa Department, and officials.

CEREMONY COMMEMORATES ANGOLAN INDEPENDENCE

FL141926 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] A simple ceremony has been held on the occasion of Angola's 9th independence anniversary at which Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Giraldo Mazola and Angolan Ambassador to Cuba Joao Mwaete Baptista were present. At the ceremony, the ties of friendship uniting the peoples of Angola and Cuba were emphasized, nurtured through years of struggle against imperialism and internal reaction supported by the South African regime.

Also attending the ceremony were members of the Central Committee, Foreign Ministry, and the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples.

## SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH VENEZUELA

FL100052 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Venezuela and Cuba have signed a cooperation agreement. A program for scientific and technological cooperation has been signed by the Venezuelan National Council for Science and Technology [Conacyt] and the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation [CECE]. This program opens the possibility for scientific and technological cooperation between institutions and scientists of the two nations. The areas of cooperation include the agricultural-livestock raising sector, the marine resources industry, tropical medicine, biotechnology, chemical health [as heard] microelectronics, and others.

## VARIOUS PROVINCES, UNITS HOLD MILITARY EXERCISES

### Women's MTT Battalion

FL081930 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1528 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] A women's MTT [Territorial Troops Militia] battalion from Bayamo will perform a demonstration exercise today after several days of preparation. Its members will show the skills they have developed to carry out the people's war. This exercise has as objectives to demonstrate how militiawomen are mobilized in their neighborhoods, how small MTT units are armed, and how camouflage activities are supported by defense zones.

### Havana, Cienfuegos, Other Sites

FL091926 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Defense exercise were held Thursday in the provinces of Havana, Cienfuegos, Sancti Spiritus, and Granma.

Havana province's defense exercises are called Black Diamond, they will continue until Saturday, and include the mobilization of troops and supplies as well as aircraft flights.

Participating in the defense exercises in Cienfuegos were the provincial and municipal defense councils, economic objectives, and enterprises and establishments of the military organs and headquarters. Its objective was to train various levels of dictorate organs, and the people in activities whcih should be carried out in case of an attack.

The exercise in Sancti Spiritus was called Protesta De Jarao-84, which encompassed mass practices by the inhabitants under conditions of a surprise air attack and counterattack.

The Granma exercise was held in Bayamo municipality, and the Territorial Militia Troops [MTT] took part in them. These exercises were observed by Brigadier General Harold Ferrer, Central Committee member, who gave a positive evaluation.

### Isle of Youth

FL122312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1827 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Excerpt] A demonstration exercise has been held in the special municipality of La Fe, Isle of Youth, to train the defense council in its duties in case of an aggression. The maneuver tested the warning and mibilization skills of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Reserve and the activities developed by the production and defense brigades.

## CLOSER RELATIONS WITH HAITI DISCUSSED

FL141354 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 9 Nov 84 p 11

[Text] Government technical committees from Haiti and the Dominican Republic, formed by the governments of the two countries, have agreed on a series of recommendations to strengthen and increase relations between the two nations.

The committee members met in Santo Domingo on 5 and 8 November and the conversations were officially described as having taken place in "an atmosphere of frankness and cordiality."

Haitian Ambassador Herve Denis and Dominican Under Foreign Secretary Eduardo Garcia Michel last night said in a statement that the purpose of the meetings was to discuss varius matters of mutual interest. Special interest was given to the expressed hopes of the presidents of the two countries in the Joint Declaration of 16 October, 1984 on strengthening and increasing relations between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

As a result of their discussions, the technical committees have elaborated a list of recommendations which will be presented to both governments and which could serve as a basis for adopting important decisions. It was agreed to hold the next meeting in Puerto Rico.

## UNIVERSITY CLOSED TO PREVENT DISTURBANCES

PA132258 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2230 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Santo Domingo, 13 Nov (EFE) -- Fernando Sanchez Martinez, rector of the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo (UASD), suspended university classes today to avoid new clashes between students and public forces.

The Dominican Student Federation (FED) called for a day of protest in all schools and public education centers throughout the country of yesterday's arrest of 70 students during clashes with the police. Classes in the UASD were also suspended last weekend after violent clashes on Thursday when students pelted police with rocks. The police replied with tear gas.

Three hundred students who had mobilized to demand larger appropriations for education were arrested and tried that day.

### Police Clash With Students

FL141326 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] In the Dominican Republic, police fired tear gas in scattered clashes involving high school students yesterday. The students were protesting the nation's economic problems. Police say at least 100 students were detained and one was seriously injured with a gunshot wound to the head during the disturbances involving hundreds of youths in five cities. The riots were a continuation of unrest that broke out last week in Santo Domingo, where university students demonstrated in protest of the state allotment to the college budget and over the nation's economic situation.

Inflation in the Dominican Republic is expected to top 60 percent by the end of the year, and unemployment is officially estimated at 30 percent.

## GRENADA

### GULP'S CLAIMS OF U.S. PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT DENIED

FL141350 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The U.S. Government is strongly protesting what is calls a campaign of deception and falsehood by one of Grenada's political parties. A full-page ad in the November 10th issue of the Grenada United Labor Party [GULP] newspaper, the Grenada GUARDIAN, claimed that U.S. President Ronald Reagan said Grenadians should vote for the Labor Party in the December 3d elections. The U.S. Government has issued a statement saying Mr. Reagan does not support the party or its candidates and that both the U.S. Government and the U.S. President hope the people of Grenada elect a government dedicated to constitutional democracy, respect for individual rights, integrity, and fair development for all Grenadians. The U.S. Embassy in Grenada is reported to be under orders to place full-page advertisements in newspapers in the country, including the GUARDIAN, to protest the false charge.

## JAMAICA

### SEAGA DISCUSSES 'STABILIZATION' WITH IMF

FL141008 Bridgetown CANA in English 1729 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 14, CANA -- Jamaica's prime minister, Edward Seaga, is in France where he will today speak at a conference in Versailles on environmental management and the world industry, the government's JAMPRESS News Agency said. Seaga went to France from Washington, where he had been having talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on Jamaica's stabilisation programme and negotiating aid with the U.S. Government. The Versailles conference, organised by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) will review the experience of governments and industry in solving environmental problems as well as the constraints of managing the environment. It is expected that the three-day conference will develop a plan of action for industry and environment.

### MANLEY VISITS CUBA FOR TALKS WITH FIDEL CASTRO

FL141920 Bridgetown CANA in English 1745 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 14, CANA -- Former Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley was leaving today for Cuba for talks with President Fidel Castro on the renewed tensions in Central America, Manley's Peoples National Party (PNP) announced.

Manley is a vice president of Socialist International, the grouping of socialist and social democratic parties, and shares responsibility for the Central American issue.

The talks come against the backdrop of the deterioration of the situation in the area as tensions mount between the United States and Nicaragua, which is a state of military alert. The ruling Sandinistas say Washington is planning to invade the territory, a charge denied by the Reagan administration.

The PNP said that Manley and Castro will focus on the efforts of the Contadora Group, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, to find a peace formula for Central America.

## IDB REPORT PREDICTS BAUXITE EXPORT PROBLEMS

FL132106 Bridgetown CANA in English 1838 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Nov 12, CANA -- Suriname's economic outlook is not too bright, largely because of problems with the vital bauxite industry, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has said. In its 1984 report, recently released, the bank said the future for bauxite exports, which had provided the engine of Suriname's economic growth, does not appear promising. According to the bank, a month-long strike against proposed tax increases and the continued decline in bauxite production have been the main blows to the economy. In addition, Suriname's share of world bauxite production can be expected to continue falling as production from Brazil and China increases, the bank said.

Partially countering these forces is the potential resurgence of agricultural exports as several new irrigation projects that will permit multiple cropping of rice are brought on stream. However, the bank said that the current heightened levels of uncertainty appear likely to continue in the near term, which will further depress domestic private investment, employment, and total output. The public sector's budget can only be brought into balance if employment and output are reduced, it said. It added that balancing the budget at the current level of expenditures would entail an increase in revenues, which, in view of the existing tax structure and the depressed state of the export sector, does not seem possible without major sacrifices. The bank said that the government's on-going discussions with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) could result in some relief in the mid-term. However, the short-run price was likely to be high, both economically and politically. In any case the future does not augur well for Suriname, notwithstanding the continued existence of the elements of economic growth in the primary sector and increased productivity from recently inaugurated agricultural investments, the bank said.

Suriname's real gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost grew by rates averaging five per cent, despite falling external demand for bauxite and its derivatives (alumina and aluminum), the nation's major export products. In part, this growth reflected increased government outlays and expansionary fiscal policies, which helped -- temporarily at least -- to prop up the growth of aggregate demand, the bank said. It said, however that despite declining output, bauxite mining and its processing into alumina-aluminum continues to be the most important economic activity in Suriname, and accounted for almost 10 per cent of GDP and 71 per cent of merchandise exports in 1983. Bauxite production, which fell by almost 40 per cent between 1980 and 1982 from 4.9 to 3.1 million metric tons, is estimated to have fallen to 2.6 million metric tons in 1983.

The bank said that the cause of these changes were twofold. Externally the demand for bauxite continued to reflect the decreased demand for industrial products resulting from the world recession of 1981 and 1982. Internally, production costs increased because of the higher outlays for labour and transportation and the need to remove progressively greater volumes of overburden to extract the ore, which encouraged a shift to lower-cost producers. In an effort to offset the problems posed by rising costs, the mining sector has become progressively more vertically integrated; thus an increasing share of bauxite (an estimated 92 per cent in 1983, up from 64 per cent in 1980) is being processed into alumina while bauxite exports continue to decline. As it is, the increased production of alumina helped to prevent earnings from the mining sector from deteriorating even more rapidly than was already the case.

Real agricultural output (including livestock, fisheries, and forestry), which increased by almost 18 per cent in 1982, stagnated in 1983, as a result of a combination of factors. These include a decrease in the shrimp catch because of the changing migratory patterns of the species, and a fall in the output of forest products as a result of weak domestic and foreign demand.